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Novi ſemper ſcriptores, aut in rebus certius aliquid adlaturos ſe, aut ſcribendi arte rudem vetuſtatem ſuperaturos credunt. LIVY.

New writers always flatter themſelves, either that they ſhall offer ſome more correct information, or that they ſhall at leaſt ſurpaſs their ruder predeceſſors in the art of writing.

ART. I. *Travels through the Southern Provinces of the Ruſſian Empire, in the Years* 1793 *and* 1794. *Tranſlated from the German of P. S. Pallas, Counſellor of State to his Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, Knight, &c. Vol. II.* 4to. 3l. 3s. Longman and Rees. 1803.

IN our twenty-firſt volume, p. 385, the reader will find an account of the former volume of this intereſting work. The ſecond, which is now before us, is entirely occupied by a deſcription of the venerable author's Travels in the Crimea, and commences with a deſcription of the city of Perekop, a place of conſiderable importance both to Ruſſia and the Crimea. From Perekop, M. Pallas purſued his journey to Sympheropol, uſually called Akmetſhet, the ſeat of the Tauridan government. At this place, which he minutely deſcribes, he fixed his reſidence for the winter. The whole of the calcareous mountains in this region produce many rare and beautiful plants. In the beginning of March the traveller began to explore the ſouth-weſt quarter of the Crimean peninſula, di-

recting his courſe towards Bakhtſhiſarai. A moſt entertaining account is here given of the river Alma, and the town of Bakhtſhiſarai; the vineyards on the banks of the Belbek; the Heracleotic Cherſoneſus; and, above all, of St. George's monaſtery. This Chapter leads us over ground which is truly claſſic, and we therefore tranſcribe a part of it.

" Two of the principal edifices occur contiguouſly to the ſouthern ſhore. At a ſhort diſtance from the monaſtery of St. George (of which I ſhall preſently give a more particular account), and cloſe to the lofty and rugged cape called *Aya-Burun*, or the Sacred Promontory, there is one corner of the ſhore, on its weſtern ſide, interſected by two deep but ſhort gulfs, with rocks projecting over the ſea; one of which is peculiarly terrific, and ſeparates this angular point from the Aya-Burun. Its ſuperficies, which is little more than fifteen fathoms long, and eleven in breadth, is incloſed by a wall ſeven Paris feet thick, which at firſt proceeds in a direct line ſouth-ſouth-eaſt to the length of about ſeven fathoms; then forms an obtuſe angle towards the ſouth eaſt; and, after advancing four fathoms, it reaches the large abyſs, where a tower of four arſhines ſquare appears to have formerly ſtood. On the weſtern ſide, we could diſcover only the foundation of a ſloping wall, five fathoms in length from the right corner of the large wall towards the little gulf; but of the other erections there remain only a few of the lowermoſt large ſquare ſtones in their places. In the inner corner, formed by the northern and eaſtern walls, we met with another edifice, thirteen arſhines ſquare, the lower ſtones of which, on the two ſides facing the walls, are ſtill viſible; but of the two others we could trace only the foundation. On the ſide due north, broad ſtones are internally placed along the wall, in the form of ſteps. No other ruins are evident in the inner ſpace; and ſeveral large maſſes of the impending rocks have lately been precipitated into the ſmaller abyſs. It is, however, difficult to conjecture the deſign of this building; which, from the want of water, appears to have been unfit for a fortified place. The name of Sacred Promontory, which it ſtill retains, its contiguity to that cape, and its diſtance from the walls ſurrounding the city of Cherſoneſus, all tend to warrant the preſumption, that this ſpot may have been the *Fanum Dæmonis Virginis*; and that Aya Burun was the *Promontorium Parthenium* mentioned by Strabo; though others have rather ſuppoſed its ſituation to have been near the rugged corner denominated St. George's Rock, in a more weſtern direction than the preſent monaſtery. There is, however, no veſtige of buildings, nor are any traces of human workmanſhip diſcoverable, on ſurveying the whole extent between this monaſtery and the corner, in front of which, the blackiſh cliff, compoſed of a brown ſchiſtus, projects into the ſea; and ſuch is alſo the caſe farther along the coaſt. But, in following the high ſhore that now extends to the north-weſt, a ſteep and pointed craggy rock preſents itſelf, which conſiſts of a dark brown ſchiſtus, and proceeds directly into the ſea. Towards the continent, this cliff is covered with white calcareous layers; which, together with the laminated foſſil, decline towards the north-weſt; the whole being perforated by the waves,

waves, not unlike a gateway, ſo that a boat might paſs through it with ſafety. Behind ſuch thoroughfare, the ſchiſtus becomes progreſſively lower, and is at length loſt in the ſea. On the ſhore formed by more recent ſtratifications of lime-ſtone, exactly above the divided rock before mentioned, there is an evident foundation of another and more extenſive ſtructure; which, in conjunction with the projecting rock, might almoſt preferably be applied to the paſſage quoted from Strabo. This building conſiſts of two ſquares contiguous to the precipice of the ſhore, forming an irregular front; and its walls are raiſed in a direction nearly correſponding to the four points of the compaſs. The more northern erection is an equilateral ſquare of thirty-three feet, ſituated on an elevated baſe, in the form of a hill; it appears to have had only one entrance at the ſouth-weſtern corner towards the ſea. Independently of its foundation, this edifice is on all ſides provided with a row of prodigiouſly large oblong ſtones, hewn by a rude hand. In the middle of the ſquare, though ſomewhat nearer to the northern wall, there lay a cubical ſtone, the upper ſurface of which was on a level with the ſoil. I cauſed it to be raiſed, and found the earth underneath remarkably looſe. Around it, I obſerved ſeveral flat ſtones of a moderate ſize placed in the ground of an open ſquare, on the northern ſide; and which had probably ſerved for ſteps, while an altar, or the ſtatue of an idol, was perhaps ſupported by the central ſtone. The ſouthern ſquare, being ſomewhat nearer to the ſea, and contiguous to the preceding, is an oblong ſtructure, extending towards eaſt and weſt forty-ſeven feet, but on the two other ſides only thirty-five; and its inner ſpace, on comparing it with the elevation of the ſquare juſt deſcribed, is perceptibly excavated. It appears to have had a door towards the ſea at the ſouth-eaſtern, and another at the north-weſtern corner; the whole fabric conſiſting likewiſe of oblong large quadrangular ſtones, which in the upper row are ſometimes placed tranſverſely, though in general arranged lengthwiſe, according to the direction of the walls. The method of joining them is ſimilar to that practiſed in all buildings of very ancient date: they are rudely and looſely conſtructed, without any trace of either mortar or clay; though ſmall fragments of ſtone occaſionally occur, and have evidently ſerved to fill up the interſtices between the hewn ſquares. The ſtone uſed for this purpoſe is the common calcareous rock, which ſeparates in large maſſes from the horizontal ſtrata, and is mixed with oolites and large pieces of ſhells. As many other edifices of a like rude workmanſhip will be mentioned in the ſequel, I have been induced to give a minute account of this ancient mode of building.—Near the wall of the oblong ſquare facing the ſea, flat hewn ſtones are laid in a ſtraight line, and they proceed to ſome diſtance along the next ſquare, being apparently deſigned for a path. There is another foundation of ſtone-work, which commences at about nineteen feet from the ſouth-eaſtern corner of the ſmall ſquare, extending in a direct line towards the ſouth-eaſt, then deſcribing nearly a right angle, and again turning due ſouth-weſt; ſo that it cloſely unites with the ſouth-eaſtern angle of the more oblong ſquare, and thus in a manner forms a front-court. On deſcending the high ſhore, we obſerved here the firſt veſtiges of field encloſures, which are uniformly compoſed of frag-

ments of ſtone. They occur between this place and Akhtiar, nay, almoſt over the whole Cherſoneſus; extending about ten verſts in length and breadth. As theſe remains of antiquity appear in ſeveral places, not unlike regular ſtreets, they have ſometimes been conſidered as ruins of walls that formerly ſerved to encloſe court-yards." P. 62.

The next Chapter conducts us to Tſhorguna, Balaklava, &c. deſcribing the different phænomena of nature; the antiquities which are ſtill to be ſeen; and, finally, the manners of the people. The author here makes remarks on the ſagacity of the horſes of Baidari; the peculiar phyſiognomy of the Tartar mountaineers; the ſcorpions of Alupka, which are here found in ſwarms, though occurring but ſeldom in other parts of the Crimea; the Tartar cattle; foſſils of Lambat, &c.

We now aſcend to Tſhatyrdag, to paſs to the ſouth-eaſtern mountains of the Crimea; and are amuſed particularly with the deſcription of the mountains of Arpat and Skala. Some very remarkable foſſils are found in this part of the journey; and an ancient cemetery in the village of Tokluk deſerves attention. We next proceed through the interior of the Crimea, along the peninſula of Kertſh, to the iſle of Taman. This laſt place is, among other particulars, remarkable for a very ſingular muddy volcano, which is thus deſcribed.

"In March of the ſame year, Lieutenant Conſtantine Lintwareſ, Inſpector of Quarantine at Taman, officially reported that, on the 27th of February, at half paſt eight o'clock in the morning, the following extraordinary events took place at the hill ſituated on the northern iſthmus, which, acroſs the bay, is only twelve verſts diſtant from Taman, but ſixty verſts by the circuitous road over land. Firſt, a ruſtling in the air was perceived, with a very violent guſt of wind, that did not continue above a minute; and then a noiſe, reſembling thunder, was heard from the hill: ſoon after, a column of thick black ſmoke burſt forth from its ſummit, and was ſucceeded in about a minute by another of violent flame, which at that diſtance appeared to be at leaſt fifty fathoms high, and thirty in circumference. This flame continued from a little after half paſt eight till within ten minutes of ten o'clock. An expreſs was diſpatched as ſoon as the flame, the vapour, and the noiſe had apparently ſubſided; but he returned with an account, that the hill had been rent, and preſented an opening, the extent of which could not be aſcertained, as every acceſs to it was rendered impoſſible, by the ſudden and ſucceſſive ſtreams of hot mud that overflowed it in every direction, and were ſometimes accompanied with flames and ſmoke. The eruption, however, was not attended with any ſhocks of an earthquake.

"According to the collected teſtimonies of perſons, who witneſſed the awful ſcene from Taman and Yenikalé, and who viſited the mountain immediately after the eruption, it commenced with a noiſe reſembling a peal of thunder, both in its ſtrength and duration. Prior to, and for ſome time after the report, the inhabitants perceived a whiſtling

whiſtling and ruſtling in the air. A white vapour aſcended during the exploſion, and was ſucceeded by a black ſooty ſmoke, through which appeared a column of red and pale yellow flame, riſing in a perpendicular line to double the height of the mountain, and ſpreading on the top not unlike a ſheaf of corn, though a conſiderable wind agitated the atmoſphere. The column of fire was viſible for about twenty-five minutes, when it gradually vaniſhed, but the ſmoke continued from four to five hours, diſperſing itſelf in thick heavy clouds on both ſides, which alſo ſubſided on the following day. During the firſt exploſion, the hill threw up quantities of mud into the air, and ſcattered it about, in every direction, to the diſtance of a verſt. The great maſs of mud proceeded from the gulf, or crater, by raiſing and removing the argillaceous earth from the ſurface, which at that time was frozen to the depth of ſeven feet. At firſt it flowed rapidly, then gradually ſlower, on all ſides of the hill; and, according to the information of credible witneſſes, who, a few hours after the eruption, rode thither from the farm, it was not perceptibly warm, though a thick vapour aroſe from it, owing to the cold ſtate of the atmoſphere. Some Kozaks, diſpatched to the place, on the contrary, aſſert, that the mud, when firſt diſgorged, was hot. The confuſed whiſtling, and bubbling noiſe, were heard till a late hour of the night; and the mud was forced out ſometimes to the height of twelve feet, even on the third day. Since that period, the mountain once more commenced to diſcharge and throw up mud above its ſummit; but no fire was viſible, either during the day or at night. In March, a land-ſurveyor was ſent from Taman, in order to take a plan of the Kuku-obo, which is communicated in the twelfth vignette. He aſcertained the firſt opening, on the top of the hill, to be from ten to twelve fathoms wide; and the true gulf or crater within it, to be about three feet ſix inches in diameter. He alſo obſerved a vapour occaſionally aſcending; and mud, mingled with rock oil, flowing out; of which he brought ſome ſpecimens of a ſtrongly bituminous nature. The currents of mud were nearly of the ſame extent as I found them in the enſuing ſummer.

"The ſummit of the mountain was for ſome time inacceſſible, on account of the deep, ſoft, viſcous mud with which it was ſurrounded. But, after being hardened by the continued drought, the whole maſs could be paſſed over and examined. When I viſited this hill, the ſtate of the mud, and of the opening, was as follows: On its ſurface appeared a diſgorged maſs of mire, which may be eſtimated at one hundred thouſand cubic fathoms: it covered the whole upper part of the hill, and was diſperſed in various irregular currents, ſpreading particularly over the weſt and ſouth ſides; its depth being from two to three arſhines, or from four feet eight inches to ſeven feet; and the whole reſembling in conſiſtence a ſtiff pudding with a thick edge. The north-eaſtern ſtream is the deepeſt and moſt conſiderable, being very broad at its upper part, and extending, together with a narrower one in the weſt-ſouth-weſt quarter, as far as the level baſis of the mountain. The former is almoſt four hundred fathoms, and the latter is upwards of three hundred fathoms in length. Three others, nearly parallel on the north-weſt, and one branch to the ſouth, are both

ſmaller

ſmaller and of leſs extent. Laſtly, on the eaſtern ſide, the mud had formed only a prolonged round maſs; being interrupted in its farther progreſs over that part of the mountain by an elevated ridge. On the ſurface of all theſe ſtreams of mud, I noticed a few ſmall heaps, eſpecially towards the edges, accumulated by the pieces of dry cruſt, which had been thruſt together by the preſſure of the fluid maſs, not unlike what happens in the breaking up of ice. In two places, the mud had in a manner formed petty iſles, by ſurrounding the elevated ground. On the upper part of the mountain, around the gulf that diſcharged this enormous maſs from the bowels of the earth, it is ſomewhat thicker; and, on one ſide of the crater, there lies a ſemicircular piece of the old argillaceous ſuper-ſtratum, nearly a fathom in extent, and above two arſhines in depth: it is yellower than the freſh mud, and appears to be one-half of the lid that formerly covered the gulf; being turned over, and partly buried in the mire. The ſouth-weſtern ſtream only (in which direction the ſummit of the hill more ſuddenly declines, and is in a manner furrowed) is overflowed by a more liquid mud, which ſeems, at different intervals, to have excavated a channel reſembling that of a rivulet, and being about twelve paces broad: at the bottom, however, it is loſt in the thick layer of more ſolid mud, where the drier matter is collected into ſeveral heaps. Beneath the mire, in this neighbourhood, I found not only various ſpecimens of very brilliant pyrites, in cubic cryſtals, partly looſe and partly attached to the marl, in a perfect ſtate, but likewiſe met with the ſame foſſil inſerted in the crevices of the marl ſtone; a ſufficient proof, that ſuch pyrites had been expelled from the ſuperior ſtratum, which had undergone no changes by fire. The mud itſelf, the largeſt ſtream of which is from ſixty to one hundred fathoms broad, was then but ſuperficially covered with a dry cruſt: being cracked, it was unſafe to walk over it; and, on removing a piece from the top, the ſubjacent part was ſoft and adheſive, like moiſtened clay. On account of its rugged and uneven ſurface, it was as difficult to paſs over the mire as if it had been congealed by the froſt." P. 321.

M. Pallas had before publiſhed his ideas on this volcanic eruption of mud in a French tract, entitled, Tableau Geographique de la Tauride, and he adheres to the opinions there delivered, which are detailed in pp. 329, et ſeq. of the volume. This intereſting part of the work, gives an account alſo of various ancient ſepulchral barrows, and of the peninſula of the Boſphorus.

The remaining part of the book contains general remarks on the peninſula of the Crimea; the inhabitants; the improvements of which the Crimea is capable; the ſtate of œconomy and agriculture; the culture of the vine; the orchards of the Crimea; the foreſt trees and ſhrubs; the plants uſeful for œconomical purpoſes; the tame and wild quadrupeds, birds, fiſhes, amphibious animals, and inſects of the Crimea; the ſalt lakes of Crim Tartary; and, laſtly, the manufactures and commerce of the Crimea. The whole of

this portion will be perused with much satisfaction; and the following account of the manners and habits of the Tartars will be acceptable to our readers.

"It would be superfluous here to enlarge on the religious ceremonies, nuptial solemnities, and other customs of the Tartars; as in every other respect they agree with those of the Turkish Mahometans, so often described by travellers. Polygamy, however, rarely occurs even among the nobles and more wealthy inhabitants of towns; yet there are some persons in the villages, who incumber themselves with two wives. Male and female slaves are not common in that country; but the nobility support numerous idle attendants, and thus impoverish their estates; while their chief pride consists in rich and beautiful apparel for themselves and their wives; and in handsome equipages to ride into town; being accompanied by a train of domestics, who follow them on every excursion, though the chief employment of the latter is that of giving their master his pipe, at his demand; standing in his presence, or assisting him to dress; and, in all other respects, living in the same indolent manner as their lords. Another source of expense is the purchase of elegant swords, and especially of excellent blades; the distinction between the different sorts of which, together with their names, constitutes among the nobles a complete science. They are also great admirers of beautiful and costly tobacco-pipes, together with expensive mouth-pieces of milk-white amber, that are likewise used by the Turks, and of tubes of curious woods; but the *Kallian*, or the pride of the Persians is scarcely known here; and the Tartars only employ small ornamental bowls made of clay, which are almost every moment filled with fine-cut leaf-tobacco. The generality of these noble Lords, or Murses, were so ignorant, that they could neither read nor write; and, instead of signing their names, they substituted an impression of their rings, on which a few Turkish words are engraven. Some of the young nobility, however, are beginning to study not only the Russian language, of which they perceive the necessity; but also apply themselves more sedulously to reading and writing, and thus become more civilized.—The expence of wearing apparel for the women shut up in their harems is, according to their manner and fortune, little inferior to that of Europeans; with this single difference, that the fashions among the former are not liable to change. Even the wives of the common Tartars are sometimes dressed in silks and stuffs, embroidered with gold, which are imported from Turkey. In consequence of such extravagance, and the extreme idleness of the labouring classes (who only exert themselves for procuring the necessary subsistence) there are very few wealthy individuals among the Tartars. Credulity and inactivity are the principal traits in the Tartar character. To sit with a pipe in their hands, frequently without smoking, for many hours on a shady bank, or on a hill, though totally devoid of all taste for the beauties of nature, and looking straight before them; or, if at work, to make long pauses, and above all to do nothing, constitute their supreme enjoyments: for this mode of life, a foundation is probably laid by educating their boys in the harems. Hunting alone occasionally excites a temporary activity in the Murses,

who

who purſue their prey with the large ſpecies of greyhound, very common in the Crimea; or with falcons and hawks.

"The language and writing of the real Tartars differ little from thoſe of the Turks; and the dialect of the mountaineers, who are ſubject to the Turkiſh dominion, bears a ſtill greater analogy to that of their maſters: on the contrary, the tongue of the Nagays deviates more remarkably; as they have retained numerous Mongolian phraſes, and make uſe of an ancient mode of writing, likewiſe mixed with the latter, and called Shagaltai. It is worthy of notice, that, in conſequence of their long and intimate connection with the Genoeſe, many words of that language have been incorporated with the Tartar tongue, eſpecially at Kaffa; while the Genoeſe have admitted into their dialect ſome Tartar and Greek expreſſions; as may be ſeen from the following examples:

GENOESE.	TARTAR.	
Caimacco, cocumacco,	*Kaimak,*	Clotted cream.
Cardaſcia,	*Kardaſch,*	Brother, boſom-friend.
Corbetta,	*Korbet,*	The arm.
Macrami,	*Macramé,*	A towel.
Buzarà,	*Buzarar,*	To injure.
Ramadan,	*Ramazan,*	A great noiſe.
Ciſutti,	*Dſhiſut,*	Jews, a name of reproach at Genoa; becauſe they are deſpiſed in that city.
Camallo,	*Chamall,* in the Turkiſh tongue *Camalè,*	A porter.
Leſto,	*Alleſt.*	Expeditious, nimble.
Hiſſa,	*Hiſſà,*	To make powerful efforts.
Taſſa,	*Tas,*	A cup.
Mangià,	*Mangià,*	To eat.
Barba,	*Barba,*	Uncle.
Lalla,	*Lalla,*	Aunt.
Carega,	*Caregla,*	A chair.
Mandillo,	*Mandil,*	A handkerchief.
Marmaggia,	*Marmalia,*	The rabble.
Savun,	*Sabun,*	Soap.
Catran,	*Katran,*	Tar.
Barbé,	*Berber,*	A barber.
Sciorbi,	*Sciorba,*	To ſip.
Eté,	*Atà,*	Age.
Tatto,	*Tatta,*	Nurſe's huſband.
Matto,	*Mattu,*	A fool.
Camera,	*Camera,*	A chamber.
Galabà,	*Kalabalik,*	Uproar, commotion.
à Giabba,	*Dſhabba,*	To act the paraſite.
Aſion,	*Aſiûn,*	Opium.
Fortunna,	*Fortunà,*	A ſea-ſtorm.
Timon,	*Timon,*	Cummin.
Orza, / *Appoggia,*	*Orſa,* / *Appoggia,*	Tow, or oakum.

GENOESE,

Genoese.	Tartar.	
Ciaffo,	*Ciaffer,*	A heretic, faithleſs.
Giaccami, *Giaccato,*	*Giattar,*	Lying, ſitting.
Tappo,	*Tappa,*	A cork.
Sappa,	*Tſchappa,*	A hoe.
Fanà,	*Fenner,*	A light-houſe.
Cinvve,	*Dſhyavva,*	It rains.
Bari,	*Baril,*	A ſmall caſk, or barrel.

" Several Greek words have alſo been incorporated with the Genoeſe language, and a ſtill greater number with that of the Tartars, in which ſome traces of the Mongolian may be clearly diſtinguiſhed; but not the ſmalleſt veſtiges of the Gothic are perceptible in the different Tartar dialects: and the narrative of Busbek, relative to a remnant of the ancient Goths exiſting among the Crim-Tartars, could only have ariſen from the circumſtance of ſome German, Swediſh, and Livonian captives having been found in the Crimea. In like manner, Leſguis, Perſians, and Georgians may at preſent be diſcovered in that country. Thus alſo Germans, and natives of other regions, were among the late Kozaks of Saporogi, though without ever being conſidered as remnants of thoſe nations: nor is there throughout Crim-Tartary a ſingle name of a river, valley, mountain, or place, in which any Gothic word can be traced; whereas many Greek names are ſtill extant.

" The food of the Crimean Tartars is rather artificial for ſo unpoliſhed a nation. When the higher claſſes give entertainments, numerous ſimple and made diſhes are ſet out, beſide a deſert of fruit. Among the moſt eſteemed delicacies are, forced meat-balls wrapped in green vine or ſorrel leaves, and called Sarma; various fruits, as cucumbers, quinces, or apples, filled with minced meat, *Dolma;* ſtuffed cucumbers; diſhes of melons, *Badiſhan,* and *Hibiſcus eſculentus,* or *Bamia,* prepared in various ways with ſpices or ſaffron; all of which are ſerved up with rice; alſo *Pelaw,* or rice, boiled in meat-broth, till it becomes dry; fat mutton and lamb, both boiled and roaſted, &c. Colt's fleſh is likewiſe conſidered as a dainty; but horſe-fleſh is more commonly eaten by the Nagays, who are ſtill attached to their ancient cuſtom. The Tartars rarely kill horned cattle: mutton and goat's fleſh conſtitute the food of the common people, eſpecially in the country, together with preparations of milk and eggs; butter (which they churn and preſerve in the dry ſtomachs of oxen); a kind of pelaw, made either of dryed or bruiſed unripe wheat, and which they call *Bulgur;* and, laſtly, their bread is generally compoſed of mixed grain. Their ordinary beverage is made by triturating and diſſolving cheeſe in water; the former of which is called *Yaſma,* being prepared from coagulated milk, or *Yugurt;* but the faſhionable intoxicating drink is an ill-taſted and very ſtrong beer, or *Buſa,* brewed of ground millet. Many perſons alſo drink a ſpirituous liquor, *Arraki,* which the Tartar mountaineers diſtil from various kinds of fruit, particularly plums. It is alſo extracted from ſloes, dog-berries, elder-berries, and wild grapes, but never from the common cherry. They likewiſe boil the expreſſed juice

juice of apples and pears into a kind of marmalade, *Bekmeſt*, of the conſiſtence of a ſyrup, or that of grapes into *Nardenk*, as it is called; the latter preparation is a favourite delicacy, and eagerly purchaſed by the Tartars of the Steppes: hence great quantities of it are imported in deal caſks from Anatolia, at a very cheap rate, for the purpoſe of converting it into brandy.

"In conſequence of their temperate, ſimple, and careleſs mode of living; the warm clothing which they wear throughout the ſummer; and the little fatigue they undergo, the Tartars are ſubject to few diſeaſes; and are in general exempt from the ſevere intermittent and bilious remittent fevers, which commonly attack and prove fatal to foreigners and new ſettlers in the Crimea. Many natives arrive at a vigorous old age; nor do any diſorders prevail among them, except the itch ariſing from ſloth or infection, and rheumatic complaints: the latter may be attributed to their apartments being too much expoſed to the current of air, having wooden lattices inſtead of windows, and large open chimnies. The chambers of the opulent are furniſhed with elevated divans; but thoſe of the common people are ſupplied with matraſſes and cuſhions, ſtuffed with cotton; and which are diſpoſed on the floor around the room, cloſe to the walls: they are uſed both as ſeats and couches, and are infeſted with fleas, bugs, and other vermin. The true leproſy, which the Ural-Kozaks term the Crimean Diſeaſe, never occurs in Crim-Tartary." P. 354.

A concluding Chapter deſcribes the traveller's return from the Crimea to Peterſburgh; he proceeded from Perekop to Oleſhki, which is deſcribed, as well as the villages on the banks of the Dniepr; from Oleſhki we next go to Kherſon, thence to Nicolaef, Eliſabet-grad, Krementſhuk, &c. Twenty-ſeven plates, fourteen vignettes, and three maps, illuſtrative of the different routes purſued by M. Pallas, and which were promiſed in the preceding volume of theſe Travels, accompany and adorn the publication; which may be conſidered as a very valuable acceſſion to literature, and worthy of the long-eſtabliſhed reputation of the writer. We regret to hear, that any cauſes of diſquietude ſhould embitter the declining days of an individual who has deſerved ſo well of ſociety and his country; but ſuch is the lot of humanity, to which, as repining and reſiſtance are alike vain and uſeleſs, it becomes us all to ſubmit with patience and with fortitude.

Cedit item retro de terra quod fuit ante
In terras———

ART.

ART. II. *Vindiciæ Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ: in which ſome of the falſe Reaſonings, incorrect Statements, and palpable Miſrepreſentations in a Publication entitled "the True Churchmen aſcertained", by John Overton, A. B. are pointed out. By the Rev. Charles Daubeny, Fellow of Wincheſter College, Miniſter of Chriſt's Church, Bath, and Author of "a Guide to the Church".* 8vo. 471 pp. 8s. Rivingtons. 1803.

"SUPPOSE ye", ſaid our bleſſed Lord, "that I am come to give peace on earth? I tell you, nay; but rather diviſion". Though, from theſe words, no Chriſtian will infer that diviſion was the object of our Saviour's miſſion, every one may learn from them not to be ſcandalized at the diviſions which actually prevail among his diſciples. We muſt indeed regret, that doctrines ſo admirably calculated as are thoſe of the goſpel to promote peace on earth, ſhould be made the ſource of endleſs contention; but the evil, which was foreſeen and predicted, hath its origin, not in the doctrines themſelves, but in the preſumption of men, who, aiming at being wiſe beyond what is written, decide dogmatically on what they cannot comprehend, and often miſtake the concluſions of a falſe philoſophy for the truths of God.

In our review of Mr. Overton's *True Churchmen aſcertained*, we have endeavoured to prove, that the peculiar dogmas of the rigid Calviniſts belong to this claſs of concluſions; and, by tracing them from their ſource*, have ſhown that, as they had not their origin in the goſpel, they cannot, whether true or falſe, be fundamental articles of the faith of a Chriſtian. Yet have theſe dogmas found a place, for ſome purpoſe or other, in the eſtabliſhed creed of almoſt every modern church; and men, neglecting the ſimple truths and important precepts, which are ſufficient to make them wiſe unto ſalvation, diſpute with the utmoſt pertinacity concerning *the decrees of God*, the *origin of evil*, the *freedom of the human will*, the *divine preſcience of contingent events*, and all the other ſubtleties of modern metaphyſics. Were ſuch diſcuſſions confined within the walls of ſchools and colleges, they might exerciſe the powers of the mind, without being productive of much evil; but, when carried to the pulpit, and agitated among the vulgar, they can have no other tendency than to "thruſt men either into deſperation, or into wretchleſſneſs of moſt unclean living,

* Brit. Crit. vol. xxi. p. 476, &c.

no leſs perilous than deſperation". Even the moſt enlarged underſtandings, when they have "reaſoned high",

> "Of Providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate,
> Fix'd fate, free-will, foreknowledge abſolute,
> Have found no end, in wandering mazes loſt."

Is it then conceivable, that he, who knows the utmoſt limits of the human capacity, can have made ſuch reaſonings eſſential to that goſpel which he commanded to be "preached to the poor"? No; we may rather claſs them with thoſe offences which he hath aſſured us muſt needs come; and happy will it be for us, if we have not incurred the woe pronounced on thoſe by whom ſuch offences come.

That the Church of England hath not incurred this woe, we may ſafely conclude, from the caution with which ſhe expreſſes herſelf on the diſputed points, and from the earneſtneſs with which ſhe commands "all further curious ſearch to be laid aſide, and theſe diſputes to be ſhut up in God's promiſes, as they be *generally* ſet forth to us in the Holy Scriptures*. She could not, indeed, avoid altogether the notice of "thoſe unhappy differences, which had, for ſo many hundred years, in different times and places, exerciſed the Church of Chriſt", and which had been raſhly treated as matters of the higheſt importance by the more early reformers; yet it appears to have been her aim, ſo to expreſs herſelf on *thoſe curious points*, that moderate men of both parties might conſcientiouſly ſubſcribe her eſtabliſhed creed. Accordingly, we find no controverſies about her doctrine till the return of thoſe exiles who had been driven abroad by the Marian perſecution; and who, having drunk deep of the lake of Geneva, laid the foundations of a ſect which, under the denomination of *Puritans*, clamoured loudly for a more thorough reformation. Thoſe men objected to every thing; to the *doctrine*, the *government*, the *rites* and *ceremonies* of the chuch; and, above all, to the *diſtinguiſhing habits of the clergy*. They were, however, reſtrained by the vigorous adminiſtration of Elizabeth from attempting, by open rebellion, to eſtabliſh their favourite doctrines and diſcipline; but, in her reign, and in that of her immediate ſucceſſor, were ſown the ſeeds of thoſe diſſentions which afterwards overwhelmed the unfortunate Charles.

That the Puritans of that age, like *the true Churchmen* of the preſent, contended that the doctrine of the church is ſtrictly Calviniſtical, is apparent from the object of the royal

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* *Declaration prefixed to the Thirty-nine Articles.*

Declaration

Declaration prefixed to the *Articles of Religion;* but that ſuch was *not* their real opinion is equally apparent, from their laying aſide the *Articles* and *Liturgy* as ſoon as they got poſſeſſion of the ſupreme power, and ſubſtituting for them the *Weſtminſter Confeſſion* and *Directory*.

Among other purpoſes for which the famous aſſembly of divines was called together by the rebellious Parliament*, one was, "to vindicate and clear the doctrine of the church from all falſe aſperſions and miſconſtructions"; and this was done by eſtabliſhing, inſtead of our primitive Articles, a ſyſtem of ſupralapſarian Calviniſm. That, by clearing the doctrine of the church from miſconſtructions, "more was here meant than meets the ear", may be inferred from the terms in which the aſſembly ſpoke of our reformers, whom it treated as mere well-meaning *babes*. "In the *beginning* of the bleſſed Reformation, our wiſe and pious anceſtors took care to ſet forth an order for redreſs of *many* things, which they *then*, by the word, diſcovered to be *vain*, *erroneous*, *ſuperſtitious*, and *idolatrous* in the public worſhip of God". Such was the origin of the Book of Common Prayer; to the reading of which, it was admitted that the people had become ſo attached, as greatly to prefer it to *preaching*, and indeed to make it "no better than an idol"; but, continues the aſſembly, "in theſe latter times, God vouchſafeth to his people more and better means for the diſcovery of *error* and ſuperſtition, and for attaining of knowledge in the *myſteries of godlineſs*, and gifts of *preaching* and prayer". The reformers are accordingly declared to have been "inſtruments raiſed by God only to *begin* the purging and building of his houſe"; and the aſſembly, that it "might anſwer the gracious providence of God, which then called upon it for *further reformation;* ſatisfy the conſciences of its own members; anſwer the expectation of other reformed churches; and give ſome public teſtimony of its endeavours for uniformity in divine worſhip, which had been promiſed in *the ſolemn league and covenant;* reſolved to *lay aſide* the former Liturgy"†, as it had already laid aſide the former Articles of Religion.

Is it conceivable that the aſſembly could have made uſe of ſuch expreſſions as theſe, when ſpeaking of what was *begun* by the *reformers*, of their *own ſuperior* attainments in the *myſteries of godlineſs* and *gifts* of *preaching*, and of the neceſſity

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* See *the Ordinance of the Lords and Commons* prefixed to the Weſtminſter Confeſſion.

† See the Preface to *the Directory for Public Worſhip*.

of

of a *further reformation*, if they had thought the *doctrine* of the church ſtrictly *Calviniſtical?* They aſſign, among other reaſons for laying aſide the Liturgy, the neceſſity of ſuch a meaſure, for eſtabliſhing that uniformity of worſhip which they had promiſed in the ſolemn league and covenant; but, in the very firſt article of the covenant, they had ſworn, with hands lifted up to THE MOST HIGH GOD, "to endeavour, in their ſeveral places and callings, the *preſervation* of the reformed religion in *the Church of Scotland*, in *doctrine*, worſhip, diſcipline, and government, againſt their common enemies; the *reformation* of religion in the kingdoms of England and Ireland, in *doctrine*, worſhip, diſcipline, and government, according to the word of God, and the example of the beſt reformed churches."

The *doctrine* of the church, then, as diſtinguiſhed both from her *worſhip* and her *government*, was to be reformed by thoſe who had entered into the covenant; and the aſſembly, which, by the ordinance of Parliament, met in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, *reformed* it. But whoever ſhall take the trouble to compare the aſſembly's *Confeſſion* with the *Thirty-nine Articles*, will perceive, that the pretended reformation of *doctrine* extends no further than to the five points in diſpute between the Calviniſts and Remonſtrants. The doctrines of *predeſtination*, *redemption*, *juſtification*, and *grace*, &c. are ſo ſtated in the Articles, that both Calviniſts and Remonſtrants may ſubſcribe them, in their grammatical ſenſe, with ſafe conſciences; for, though they contain not all that the Calviniſt profeſſes to believe, they teach nothing which he has ever called in queſtion*. Far different is the caſe with reſpect to theſe doctrines, as they are ſtated in the Weſtminſter Confeſſion; for no man can conſcientiouſly ſubſcribe his unfeigned aſſent to that Confeſſion, who does not believe in *unconditional* decrees, *juſtification by faith alone*, the *imputation of Chriſt's righteouſneſs to the elect*, and the *final perſeverance of the ſaints*. This being the caſe, it follows, by neceſſary conſequence, that, in the opinion of the Weſtminſter aſſembly, the Thirty-nine Articles are not ſtrictly Calviniſtical, though Calviniſts may ſubſcribe them; and it appears from the objections urged at the Savoy conference againſt the Liturgy, that the *doctrines* implied in it, as well as the ceremonies of worſhip, were extremely diſagreeable to the Calviniſtic divines.

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* This is affirmed by Calviniſts themſelves, who, by ſome mode of interpretation peculiar to the ſect, reconcile the thirty-firſt Article to their own ſyſtem.

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The crimes of the Puritans had been ſuch in the reign of Charles I. that their doctrines were brought into diſgrace at the reſtoration of his ſon; and they continued under diſgrace till the æra of the Revolution. Then indeed they expected great favours from the ſuppoſed partiality of King William; but that prince, though he had been educated in a church ſtrictly Calviniſtical, and was, from a ſenſe of juſtice, the friend of toleration, was not diſpoſed to deſert the church which he had ſworn to ſupport, or to give undue countenance to a ſyſtem of faith which had ſo very lately been the parent of faction. The Puritans, therefore, deſpairing of an excluſive *eſtabliſhment* of their own faith and diſcipline, became clamorous for what they called a *comprehenſion;* and to prepare the nation for it, they contended, as their anceſtors had done before them, that the doctrine of the Church of England is ſtrictly Calviniſtical, and that modes of worſhip and forms of government are uneſſential circumſtances.

The comprehenſion, thank God, was not obtained; but the controverſy about the Calviniſm or Anti-Calviniſm of the doctrine of the church has been continued to this day; and many of her ſons, with Mr. Overton at their head, contend, with a degree of zeal hardly known to the old Puritans, that no man can honeſtly ſubſcribe her Articles who is not, in the ſtricted ſenſe of the word, a Calviniſt. On this ground they have been met by many able opponents; and, among others, by the highly reſpectable author of "a Guide to the Church", whom Mr. Overton challenged to the conteſt in terms the moſt arrogant. The *Vindiciæ Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ* diſplay, however, no arrogance in return. The book is compoſed in a ſtyle which, though not elegant, is generally perſpicuous; and in every page, and every period, the author appears as a ſcholar, a gentleman, and a divine, more ambitious of obtaining truth than victory.

In an introductory chapter, he begins with ſome pertinent reflections on controverſy, ſhowing how it ſhould be conducted ſo as to be productive of the greateſt good, and the leaſt of that evil from which theological controverſy can never be perfectly free. He then makes ſome juſt obſervations on the arrogance of the claim ſet up by Mr. Overton for himſelf and his clients; and contends, that both Calviniſts and Anti-Calviniſts may be *true Churchmen*, provided they do not violate the bond of peace by their unhallowed anathemas of each other. In this ſentiment we entirely concur with him; though it is not eaſy to conceive, how a Calviniſt can ſubſcribe *ex animo* the thirty-firſt Article, or declare his unfeigned aſſent to *every thing* contained in the Book of Common Prayer. Yet we have

have not a doubt, but that ſuch ſubſcriptions have been, and are ſtill made, and ſuch aſſent declared by Calviniſts of undoubted integrity; and to theſe men, if they do not, like Mr. Overton, pronounce ſuch as differ from them on the five points SCHISMATICS, we ſhall be, at all times, ready to give the right hand of fellowſhip. We cannot, however, be ſo complaiſant to thoſe who contend, that Calvin's doctrines concerning the *unconditional election* and *reprobation* of individuals, *original ſin*, *juſtification by faith alone*, the *invincibility of grace*, &c. are eſſential articles of the doctrine of the church, which every clergyman is in duty bound to preach to the people committed to his care. Such preaching we muſt ever reprobate as among the offences which muſt needs come; and, of courſe, we cannot conſider the preachers as *true Churchmen*, more eſpecially if they repreſent their Anti-Calviniſtic brethren as *blind guides*, and excite againſt them the prejudices of the people.

As the author was called to the work, which he has here ſo ably performed, by Mr. Overton, he has gone over the ſame ground with that gentleman. The *Vindiciæ Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ* is compriſed in ſeven Chapters, treating of the very ſame ſubjects which are diſcuſſed in the ſeven firſt Chapters of *the true Churchmen aſcertained*. Of both works, the firſt Chapter is entitled "*the main Queſtion ſtated, and argued againſt the Aſſailants, from their* Conduct in Subſcription, *their own* Conceſſions, *and the Complaints of* ſeveral eminent Biſhops"; but Mr. Daubeny has proved, that the champion of Calviniſm, even when he quotes fairly the words of thoſe whom he calls the *aſſailants*, does not employ them in the ſenſe in which they were employed by their original authors. Of this, he gives ſome ſtriking inſtances in Mr. Overton's quotations from his [Mr. D.'s] writings, in which what had been ſaid of the indecent revilings of *irregular* and *ſelf-conſtituted* preachers, who are daily ſeducing people from the church, is repreſented as an attack upon Calviniſtic preachers *in* the church! Yet, ſays the author;

"Mr. Overton might have had a demonſtrative proof that theſe *irregular* preachers were the perſons I had in view on the occaſion, by referring to p. 298 of the ſame diſcourſe, from which the extract brought by Mr. O. for the purpoſe of ſubſtantiating the charge againſt me, as an accuſer of the *regular* miniſters of the eſtabliſhment, has been made. In that page he would have found a note, the expreſs purpoſe of which was to furniſh a ſpecimen of the doctrine propagated by one of thoſe ſelf-conſtituted itinerant preachers, in the following words, communicated to me by a perſon who heard them delivered.—"The regular clergy", ſaid he, "know nothing of Chriſtianity; their

their whole preaching is *work, work.* They do not know you cannot work. You muſt wait your call, and, for your comfort I tell you, it is never too late. If, on your ſick-bed, you can call out on the name of JESUS, or groan JESUS, or even whiſper JESUS with your laſt breath, you are ſafe"! P. 18.

It is ſurely needleſs to obſerve, that this author would have been an unfaithful guide indeed, if he had not lifted up his voice againſt ſuch impious preaching as this; but it may not, perhaps, be unworthy of the conſideration of our ſainted *true Churchmen*, whether their apologiſt, by the miſtake into which he has here fallen, has not given the public ground to ſuſpect that it is the doctrine commonly taught from their pulpits? He was not called upon to reſent the injuries done to "blue-aproned preachers", for whom he does not profeſs to plead; and how could he have miſtaken ſuch preachers for any part of the *regular* clergy of the eſtabliſhment, if their doctrine be not the doctrine of his ſect?

After falling into ſuch a blunder at the outſet of his work, the reader will hardly be ſurpriſed to find the ſame apologiſt begging the queſtion, in his very ſtatement of the caſe between himſelf and his opponents. Becauſe many of our moſt eminent prelates have cenſured thoſe preachers who ſuffer *heathen* morality to uſurp the place of *evangelical* doctrine in a Chriſtian pulpit; and have maintained what every honeſt man muſt maintain—that the Articles are to be ſubſcribed in their plain grammatical ſenſe; Mr. Overton quotes them as bearing teſtimony in behalf of himſelf and his clients againſt ſuch divines as this author, Dr. Croft, and Mr. Ludlam. But, ſays Mr. Daubeny,

"As the teſtimonies produced by Mr. O. were evidently to eſtabliſh a poſition for the general application of the clergy, and not to aſcertain that line of diſcrimination between the claſs of miniſters whoſe cauſe Mr. O. advocates, and their ſuppoſed opponents, they certainly prove nothing to the point which they are brought to eſtabliſh. And as the teſtimony of the Biſhop of LINCOLN, relative to ſubſcription, is of the ſame general kind, and deſigned for the ſame general application, it therefore can contribute no more towards Mr. O.'s immediate purpoſe, than do the teſtimonies already referred to; of which the reader will have no doubt on his mind, when he takes this conſideration into the account, that the Biſhop, whoſe authority is here brought forward in ſupport of an honeſt unequivocal ſubſcription, is at the ſame time no advocate for that *Calviniſtic* interpretation which Mr. O. maintains. When Mr. O. therefore, ſhall have proved, that what "thoſe diſtinguiſhed heads and champions of our church underſtand", on the ſubject of our Articles, correſponds with his *own* ſentiments on that ſubject; and that what the Britiſh Critic, or Mr. D. have ſaid relative to the *revilings of ſectaries*, was intended to apply to

thoſe reſpectable authorities, which Mr. O. has ingeniouſly preſſed into his ſervice; the queſtions which Mr. O. aſks, with ſuch apparent confidence, together with the concluſion built upon them, in p. 42 and 43 of his publication, will be in ſome degree to his purpoſe, and not before." P. 39.

The ſecond Chapter of this work is a moſt maſterly performance, and, in our opinion, deciſive of the controverſy. It bears the ſame title with Mr. Overton's ſecond chapter, and, like it, is divided into two ſections; in the firſt of which is performed, what Mr. Overton only promiſed. Both authors profeſs to have

"ſought the true interpretation of the doctrine of the church from our different forms, as they illuſtrate and explain each other; from the title and preamble annexed (prefixed) to the Articles; from the circumſtances and object of the reformers; from their other PUBLIC and approved writings; and from the authorities, which they reſpected."

Mr. Overton, however, as we have elſewhere obſerved*, had forgotten to bring forward the moſt deciſive evidence, with which his *impartial* reſearch could have furniſhed him, of the real doctrine of the church. Prefixed to the ſection, there is indeed an aſſertion by him, as well as by Mr. Daubeny, that our different forms illuſtrate each other; but theſe forms are no where compared in his apology for the *evangelical miniſters*. This omiſſion, which we are inclined to attribute to the *order* of *genius*, has been fully ſupplied by his cooler antagoniſt; but as we have compared the Articles and Liturgy ourſelves, we ſhall paſs over the compariſon made by Mr. Daubeny, with barely obſerving, that the inference which we had drawn from our compariſon, he has amply confirmed by his.

Mr. Overton and Mr. Daubeny both admit, that the royal declaration prefixed to the Articles, was intended to ſecure their literal conſtruction; but when the former thence infers, that it was the intention of the King to enjoin ſubſcription to the Articles in the *Calviniſtical* ſenſe, he is, in the opinion of the latter, begging the queſtion at iſſue, and begging it too in direct oppoſition to the cleareſt evidence. The declaration, it is well known, was iſſued by the advice of ARCHBISHOP LAUD, who was a decided Arminian, though he was not ſo bigotted as to ſuppoſe that no moderate Calviniſt could be a true churchman. Its object was to put a ſtop to thoſe dangerous publications of the Puritans who were then amalgamated with the democrats of the Houſe of Commons, and had already

* Brit. Crit. vol. xxi. p. 488.

commenced their attack on the Hierarchy of the church, and the prerogatives of the crown. This was perceived by LAUD, who, in order to lay the predeſtinarian controverſy at reſt, by ſilencing both the Calviniſts and the Arminians, procured the reprinting of the thirty-nine Articles with the declaration alluded to prefixed.

"In this light was the declaration ſeen at the time, as deſigned to ſtop the progreſs of thoſe diſputes which diſturbed the peace of the church, by confining the clergy to the *literal* ſenſe of the Articles; and thereby preventing them (to make uſe of the law phraſe) from travelling out of the record. On this account it was ſo loudly complained of by the Calviniſts of the day, that even an addreſs to the King was propoſed by them againſt it.—The petition ſets forth, what a reſtraint was laid upon them from preaching the ſaving doctrines of *God's free grace* in *election* and *predeſtination*. That this had brought them under a very uncomfortable dilemma, either of falling under the Divine diſpleaſure, if they did not execute their commiſſion in declaring the whole counſel of God; or of being cenſured for oppoſition to his Majeſty's authority, in caſe they preached the received doctrines of the church. The received doctrines of the church then, in the judgment of the Calviniſts, were the ſaving doctrines of God's *free grace in election and predeſtination*, according to the Calviniſtic interpretation. From preaching theſe doctrines, the Calviniſts, according to the tenor of their petition, were *reſtrained* by the royal declaration. But the declaration only enjoined the clergy "to ſhut up all diſputes in God's promiſes, as they be generally ſet forth in Holy Scripture, and the *general* meaning of the Articles in the Church of England, and not to print or preach, to draw the Article (by which, from the context, the 17th Article ſeems clearly to be meant) aſide any way, nor put his own ſenſe to the meaning of *the Article*, but to take it in the literal or grammatical ſenſe." Therefore the *literal* and *grammatical* ſenſe of the Article alluded to, in conjunction with the *general* meaning of the Articles of the Church of England, did not, in the opinion of the Calviniſts of that period, contain the ſaving doctrines of God's *free grace in election and predeſtination*, according to the Calviniſtic interpretation." P. 63.

If theſe facts and this reaſoning be compared with the account which we have given of the conduct of the Puritans, when they had uſurped the ſupreme power in church and ſtate, the reader will be qualified to judge what degree of ſervice the declaration prefixed to the Articles, miniſters to the cauſe for the ſupport of which Mr. Overton appeals to it.

From the declaration, Mr. Overton and this author proceed to examine the other writings of our reformers, as evidence of what is the real doctrine of the church; but, ſtrange to tell, they are not agreed who thoſe reformers were, whoſe writings are to be examined, or what is the force of the evidence which ſuch writings are capable of giving. Mr. Overton, abſurdly

enough we think, is for examining only the writings of the principal divines who flouriſhed in the reign of ELIZABETH, and he contends that the evidence afforded by them muſt be conſidered as deciſive of the queſtion. Mr. Daubeny, on the other hand, conſiders CRANMER, RIDLEY, LATIMER, and HOOPER, &c. &c. who flouriſhed in the reign of EDWARD the Sixth, as the *reformers*, to whoſe writings the appeal ſhould be made; but he does not admit that the ſentiments maintained even by thoſe men in their *private* capacity, is *deciſive* evidence of the doctrine which they meant to impoſe on the church. Some of them might hold opinions which, though they did not conſider them as eſſential Articles of the Chriſtian faith, they might yet be deſirous of propagating in the world; but they could not conſiſtently impoſe *ſubſcription* to ſuch opinions as terms of Communion in the Church of England. *Deciſive* evidence of the doctrine of the church, that doctrine which all her clergy are bound to teach, is to be had only in her *Articles*, her *Liturgy*, her *Catechiſm*, and her *Homilies*; and the private writings of her reformers are to be conſidered merely as *preſumptive* evidence of the true ſenſe of what may be obſcure, if there be any thing obſcure, in theſe authentic documents when compared with each other.

"Upon this principle of interpretation, according to which our Articles and Liturgy are conſidered as competent to explain their own meaning; (for the law of common ſenſe obliges us to make the Articles and Liturgy conſiſtent, and to believe that both, being eſtabliſhed by the ſame authority, muſt in reality mean the ſame thing;) I did ſay in the *Guide*, what I ſtill feel myſelf authorized in ſaying, that I do not take my faith from the writings of LUTHER, CALVIN, or St. AUGUSTIN; but from the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England, as conſonant with the word of God in Holy Scripture. Should Mr. O. think me too confident, I can take ſhelter under authority that he will reſpect. "If ſome divines, ſays Biſhop Hall, ſhall defend the rigid opinions of predeſtination, (which he ſomewhere diſtinguiſhes by the title of the *Belgic diſeaſe*, in alluſion to the ſynod of Dort) ſurely the church is a collective body, ſo it [ſhe] hath a tongue of her own, ſpeaking by the common voice of her ſynods, of her Public Confeſſions, Articles, Conſtitutions, Catechiſm, Liturgies: what ſhe ſays in them muſt paſs for her own; but if any ſingle perſon ſhall take upon himſelf, unauthorized, to be the mouth of the church, his inſolence is juſtly cenſurable." P. 85.

This author, however, is at ſome pains to clear Hooper, and he clears him effectually, from the charge of Calviniſm brought againſt him, as an individual, by Mr. Overton.

"The Biſhop ſays, "it is not a Chriſtian's part to attribute his ſalvation to his own *free-will*":—therefore the Biſhop was no Pelagian.

gian. "Nor to extenuate original ſin":—therefore the Biſhop maintained that doctrine. "Nor to make God the author of evil, or our damnation":—therefore the Biſhop was no *Manichee*. "Nor to ſay God hath wrote fatal laws, as the Stoics, and with neceſſity of deſtiny violently pulleth one by the hair into Heaven, and thruſteth the other headlong into hell":—therefore Hooper was no Calviniſt or Fataliſt. "The cauſe of any man's rejection or damnation, according to Hooper, is ſin in man, who will not hear nor receive the promiſe of the Goſpel". The cauſe of any man's rejection, according to Calvin, is, becauſe God having determined his condition before he was born, He propoſes him for it accordingly, by giving him ears that he ſhall not hear, and conſequently ſhall have no will to receive the Goſpel; but that being by God's determined purpoſe, rendered deaf, and blind, and ſtupid, he might, as an *organ of divine wrath*, come to his proper end. *In finem ſuum perveniat.*" P. 133.

In the ſecond ſection of this Chapter, the author holds up to deſerved contempt, the evidence for the Calviniſm of the church, which Mr. Overton has produced from the Hiſtories of HUME and MOSHEIM, from the NEW ANNUAL REGISTER, the CRITICAL REVIEW, and the writings of Biſhop BURNET, MACLAINE, STRYPE, WILSON, and SMOLLET. He ſhows clearly that Mr. O. did not perceive the object which Biſhop Burnet had in view, when he wrote his Latitudinarian Expoſition of the Thirty-nine Articles; that he has miſrepreſented, whether through heedleſſneſs or deſign, the meaning of what he quotes from Dr. HEYLIN, who certainly did not think the church Calviniſtical; and that Calvin himſelf complains of the little regard that was paid to his ſentiments by the Engliſh reformers*. Having accompanied Mr. Overton, ſtep by ſtep, through the whole of this long Chapter, and demoliſhed, one after another, the various mud buttreſſes, with which he endeavours to prop the citadel of Calviniſm, this author concludes thus:

"On the ſubject of the plain, literal, and grammatical ſenſe of our Articles, there ſeems to be no difference of opinion between Mr. O. and myſelf. But though we meet in our premiſes, we ſeparate in our concluſion. Mr. O. maintains the full, literal, and grammatical ſenſe of the Articles, and reprobates all evaſion; becauſe he conſiders the *Calviniſtic* interpretation to be thereby effectually ſecured. I ſubſcribe to the full, literal, and grammatical ſenſe, for the very oppoſite reaſon; becauſe, according to the intent of the declaration prefixed, the Calviniſtic interpretation, *Calviniſts themſelves being judges*, is thereby effectually *excluded*. Thus are we arrived at length at the end of this

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* "Sed ego fruſtra ad eos ſermones converto, qui forte non tantum mihi tribuunt, ut conſilium a tali auctore profectum admittere dignentur." Calvinus Anglis. Francford, G. D. Epiſt, p. 213.

Chapter;

Chapter; to which, on account of its containing the ſtrength of Mr. O.'s cauſe, particular attention has been paid; by analyzing, in a degree, the materials of which it is compoſed. This done, and I truſt fairly, I refrain from delivering a verdict on the caſe; it being my wiſh, as far as may be, to leave the ſcale of judgment in the hand of my reader.

"Quod verum curo et rogo."

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. III. *Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy. Volume VIII. &c.*

(Concluded from our laſt, p. 483.)

ELEVEN more articles remain to be noticed in the preſent volume, of each of which we ſhall give a brief account.

XII. *Obſervations on Calp.* By the Honourable George Knox, M. R. I. A.

"Calp", this author ſays, "or black quarry ſtone of Dublin, is placed, in Mr. Kirwan's Elements of Mineralogy, under the argillaceous genus; being a ſubſtance which poſſeſſes the diſtinctive characters of that earth more than any other. For, although it effervesces with acids and ſcratches glaſs, it neither burns to lime nor gives fire with ſteel. Whilſt, on the other hand, it emits, when breathed upon, the ſmell peculiar to argillaceous earth." P. 207.

"The external characters and leading properties of the ſpecimen which I uſed, were the following:

"Colour—Greyiſh black, inclining to blue.

"Luſtre—o.

"Tranſparency—o.

"Hardneſs—Scratched glaſs with difficulty, crumbling at the ſame time.—Did not give fire with ſteel.

"Fracture—Lateral fracture imperfectly conchoidal.—Tranſverſe fracture ſlaty, paſſing into the coarſe-grained earthy.

"Gave a white ſtreak.

"Effervesced with acids.

"Gave an earthy ſmell when breathed on.

"When calcined did not flake.

"Colour, when calcined, a yelloviſh grey.

"Cracked, and flew into thin flates, when expoſed to a low heat in an open fire.

"Specific gravity, at the temperature of 66 Farenheit 2.68." P. 208.

The

The reſt of the paper contains the particular deſcription of the various proceſſes which were performed for the chemical analyſis of this mineral. The reſult of thoſe experiments proved, that 100 parts of it contained the following ſubſtances, nearly in the annexed proportions, namely, carbonate of lime 68; oxyd of iron 2; argill $7\frac{1}{2}$; ſilex 18; carbon and bitumen 3; and water $1\frac{1}{2}$.

XIII. *On the Orbits in which Bodies revolve, being acted upon by a centripetal Force, varying as any Function of the Diſtance, when thoſe Orbits have Two Apſides.* By the Rev. J. Brinkley, A. M. Andrews' Profeſſor of Aſtronomy in the Univerſity of Dublin.

The commencement of this paper is as follows.

"The inveſtigation of orbits deſcribed by bodies acted upon by any centripetal force whatever, is reduced, by Sir Iſaac Newton, to the quadrature of curves (8 ſect. lib. 1. Princip.) The quadrature of ſuch curves as ariſe from the application of his method can only in few inſtances be completely accompliſhed. A portion of the area of any curve may be eaſily found by a converging ſeries, but not ſo the whole area. To approximate to the whole area is in moſt caſes very difficult, and hitherto the orbits have been inveſtigated for very few laws of force. By the method here propoſed it is ſhewn, that when the orbit has two apſides, that whatever be the function of the diſtance which expreſſes the law of the centripetal force, the orbit may be determined by a ſeries of ſines of multiple ares converging by the powers of the excentricity. From hence the angle between the apſides is immediately determined, which is one of the moſt intereſting reſults of this method. For we have not only all that is determined in the laſt propoſition of the 9th ſection of the Principia, but alſo the motion of the apſides for excentric orbits. The method in the ninth ſection gives only the limit of the motion of the apſides. It cannot be applied to find the motion in excentric orbits; which muſt, in ſome meaſure, be conſidered as a defect. The limit of the motion of the apſide is never required, for then the orbit is a circle; but the motion before it has arrived at its limit. The motion indeed approximates indefinitely to the limit, but this is not ſo evident from the method of Newton; we know from that *only* the limit, and nothing of its antecedent ſtate. It muſt not be underſtood, that it is here intended to object to the truth of the reaſoning in the 9th ſection; the ingenuity there ſhewn by the illuſtrious author is truly admirable, and is perhaps in no part of the Principia more ſtriking. His penetrating mind, doubtleſs, ſaw at once the full force of that reaſoning. It has, however, been a ſubject of difficulty to ſome. Walmſly, a very acute mathematician, found, from the ſame data as in the 2 Cor. 45 Prop. a double motion of the apſides, and therefore conſonant to the motion of the lunar apogee. He even has been followed by the ingenious Friſius, who, correcting, as he imagined, ſome defects in Walmſly's ſolution,

ſolution, found the ſame reſult as Walmſly. From which it would follow, that the mean motion of the lunar apogee could be found from the conſideration of a centripetal force, varying in a compounded ratio of the diſtance; and conſequently, that the 2nd Cor. of the 45th Propoſition of the 1ſt Book of the Principia is erroneous. The common error in the ſolutions of Walmſly and Friſius is hereafter pointed out." P. 215.

After the above ſtatement, the ſubject is comprehended in three Propoſitions, which are properly demonſtrated and illuſtrated, by means of ſuitable examples, and of diagrams, printed on the ſame pages with the letter-preſs. We ſhall only ſubjoin the ſubjects of the above-mentioned three Propoſitions.

" Prop. 1. The centripetal force varying inverſely as the ſquare of the diſtance, to determine the orbit when it has two apſides."

" Prop. 2. The centripetal force varying partly in the inverſe duplicate ratio, and partly in the direct ſimple ratio of the diſtance, to determine the orbit deſcribed, when that orbit has two apſides."

" Prop. 3. The centripetal force varying as the $n-1$ power of the diſtance, to determine the orbit deſcribed when it has two apſides."

XIV. *Obſervations and Experiments, undertaken with a View to determine the Quantity of Sulphur contained in ſulphuric Acid, and of this latter contained in Sulphates in General.* By Richard Chenevix, F. R. S. &c.

The difficulties which attend the determination of the quantities of real acid that is produced by the combuſtion of any acidifiable baſis, and the various methods that may be tried for obtaining ſuch determinations, are mentioned in the firſt pages of this paper. It is owing to theſe difficulties, that the reſults of ſimilar operations, which are given by different perſons, are far from agreeing with each other.

Aware of thoſe obſtacles, Mr. Ch. proceeded with caution in the choice, as well as in the performance, of his operations. Thoſe operations are clearly ſtated in the preſent paper, and to this ſtatement the following reſult is ſubjoined.

" We may therefore take 183 as the mean proportion; conſequently we ſhall ſay, that 183 of ſulphate of barytes contain the ſame quantity of ſulphuric acid as 100 of ſulphate of lime; and 183 : 43 :: 100 : 23.5. Therefore 23.5 is the proportion of acid in 100 of ſulphate of barytes. But we have before ſeen, that 14.5 of ſulphur, acidified by nitric acid, form that portion of ſulphuric acid contained in 100 of ſulphate of barytes: viz. 23.5. We muſt now ſay, that 23.5 : 14.5 :: 100 : 61.5, and the fourth term will be the proportion of ſulphur = 61.5; which, combined with 38.5 of oxygen, will form 100 of real ſulphuric acid." P. 240.

XV.

XV. *Meteorological Obſervations, made at Londonderry, in the Year* 1800. By William Patterſon, M. D. &c.

Thoſe Obſervations are regiſtered in three Tables, to which ſome pages of general remarks are ſubjoined.

The firſt Table is entitled *Tabular Summary of Inſtruments.* It contains, for each month of the year 1800, a ſingle ſtatement of the following particulars, namely, the greateſt and the leaſt altitudes of the barometer; the like particulars of the thermometer, and of De Luc's hygrometer; and, laſtly, the quantity of rain.

A mean for the whole year, which is ſtated at the bottom of the Table, ſhows, that the mean altitude of the barometer was 29,82 inches; the mean thermometrical altitude was 49,°75; and the mean of the hygrometer was 42,819. The total quantity of rain amounted to 29,2264 inches.

The ſecond Table exhibits a view of the direction of the wind predominant during each month of the ſame year.

The third Table contains a ſtatement of the number of days in the courſe of each month, during which the following particulars were obſerved, namely, fair, ſhowery, wet, hail, ſnow, froſt, aurora borealis, and laſtly thunder and lightning.

The general remarks which follow thoſe Tables relate to the peculiar nature of the ſeaſons, to their influence on vegetation, and on the health of the inhabitants, to their ſimilarity or diſſimilarity from the like ſeaſons in paſt times, and to other particulars of leſs note.

XVI. *Of the Variations of the Atmoſphere.* By Richard Kirwan, Eſq. &c.

This very extenſive paper or eſſay on the variations of the atmoſphere contains a prodigious collection of obſervations, made at different times, by different perſons, and in various places. Thoſe obſervations, together with the deductions which this author judiciouſly derives from them, are ſtated in ſeparate Chapters and Sections, the liſt of which now follows.

Chap. I. Of Evaporation. Sect. 1. Of the Influence of Heat. Sect. 2. Of the Influence of Affinity. Sect. 3. Of the Influence of Wind. Sect. 4. Of the Influence of Electricity and Light.

Chap. II. Of the State of Vapours ſubſiſting in the Atmoſphere.

Chap. III. Of the Temperature of the Atmoſphere. Sect. 1. Of the Temperature of the Summer Months. Sect. 2. Of the Temperature of the Winter Months.

Sect.

Sect. 3. Of the Origin of the general Trade Winds. Sect. 4. Of variable Winds. Sect. 5. Of the Variations of the Temperature of the Summer and Winter Seaſons that take place in different Years. Sect. 6. Of the Temperature of the ſouthern Hemiſphere.

Chap. IV. Of the Denſity of the Atmoſphere.

Chap. V. Of Precipitations from the Atmoſphere. Sect. 1. Of atmoſpheric Electricity. Sect. 2. Of Dew. Sect. 3. Of the Haze of the Year 1783. Sect. 4. Of Rain.

Chap. VI. Prognoſtics.—Appendix.—Synoptical View of the State of the Weather at Dublin in the Year 1801.

In an Introduction, which precedes thoſe Chapters, Mr. K. points out the importance of meteorology, and briefly mentions the methods which ought to be adopted for its advancement, the obſtacles which formerly obſtructed all kind of improvements in this ſcience, and the objects which ought to be had in view by the meteorological obſerver. He alſo notices the various inſtruments which are neceſſary for ſuch obſervations, namely, barometers, thermometers, hygrometers, electrometers, &c.

In the firſt Chapter, five cauſes are ſaid to be principally concerned in the production of evaporation; namely, heat, affinity to atmoſpherical air, agitation, electricity, and light. Thoſe cauſes are particularly examined in ſeparate Sections; in each of which, a vaſt number of experiments, made by various perſons, is to be found; and their various opinions are ably weighed, and are either corroborated, illuſtrated, or refuted.

The ſubject of the ſecond Chapter is treated in a ſimilar manner. The various opinions that have been offered to the public, and the moſt remarkable obſervations and experiments that have been made, relative to the ſtate of vapours in the atmoſphere, by Bouguer, De Luc, Black, Watt, Betancourt, Schmidt, Lambert, Roy, &c. &c. are brought together, and are compared, corroborated, or rejected, according as they ſeem to be more or leſs concluſive and ſatisfactory.

In the third Chapter, the temperatures of different latitudes are given from calculation, and in a great meaſure alſo by obſervation.

The line of congelation, or the altitude at which water ceaſes to be a fluid, is different in different latitudes; increaſing, though not in a regular order, in proportion as the places recede from the equator. This decreaſe is likewiſe given from calculation, beſides a great many actual obſervations made on mountains in different parts of the world.

Two lines of congelation are defined in this Chapter, namely, the *upper* term of congelation, which is that above which

which no viſible vapour aſcends, and its temperature is conſtantly at leaſt 32° of Farenheit; and the *lower* term of congelation, which is ſituated at the height at which it freezes at night; though in the day-time, and particularly in ſunny days, it may ſurpaſs that point by ſeveral degrees within the tropics.

Upon the whole, it ſeems that the peculiar temperatures of particular countries are much influenced by their local ſituations (independent of latitude), which renders them expoſed, more or leſs, to the influence of certain predominant currents of wind.

In the fourth Chapter, the mean weight of atmoſpherical air, the uſual variations of the ſame at different heights, the method of determining it under the influence of different circumſtances, and the various cauſes which concur in the production of thoſe variations, are clearly pointed out; but the greateſt part of this Chapter treats of the uſe of the barometer for meaſuring altitudes; wherein the mode of performing the calculation, and a variety of collateral problems, are introduced. All thoſe four Chapters are replete with a variety of Tables relative to their peculiar ſubjects.

The fifth Chapter commences with the following paragraphs, wherein a good deal of indiſtinctneſs may be obſerved.

"There are", this author ſays, "five ſubſtances conſtantly contained in the atmoſphere, or at leaſt in its lower ſtrata, with which we are principally concerned; namely, oxygen, mephite, moiſture, caloric, and electron, otherwiſe called the electric fluid, if this be not (which nevertheleſs I ſuſpect it to be) a modification of caloric. As, however, its effects are very different from thoſe uſually aſcribed to caloric, it may and ought, like ice and water, to be diſtinguiſhed by a different appellation. Beſides theſe, heavy inflammable air, and other miaſmata, are frequently found in it, and the lighter inflammable air in its ſuperior ſtrata; but theſe mixtures are contingent, and therefore form no part of the preſent general inquiry.

"*Oxygen* is frequently precipitated through its affinity to terreſtrial ſubſtances in certain ſtates, as combuſtion, putrefaction, &c. Effects foreign to meteorology. In the atmoſphere, meeting with inflammable air, as in thunder ſtorms, it is often converted into water by the electric exploſion, and thus precipitated; and thus moſt *fiery* meteors are formed.

"The *electric fluid* is generally precipitated either ſuddenly during electric exploſions, or gradually and ſilently by the diminution of caloric, and the fall of *dew* or *rain*. It is theſe laſt precipitations which I now mean to examine; and, as I aſcribe them to electric agency, it will be neceſſary to lay down thoſe principles of atmoſpheric electricity which are moſt generally adopted by electricians, and the conſequences that appear to me clearly deducible from them." P. 474.

Mr. K. then treats of atmoſpherical electricity, of dew, and of rain.

With

With reſpect to rain, he ſtates, and at the ſame time endeavours to explain, the principal deviations from the more general obſervations relative to that grand phænomenon of nature. Of thoſe deviations, the moſt remarkable are;

" 1. That rains are more copious but leſs frequent in the ſouthern parts of our hemiſphere not much elevated over the ſea, than in the more northern latitudes. They are more copious when their productive cauſes occur, evidently becauſe the quantity of ſuſpended vapour is much greater in the hotter than in the colder regions; but they are leſs frequent, becauſe the variations of wind in different directions, which introduce and intermix clouds differently electrified, are leſs frequent; this might be proved, by inſtancing the rainy ſeaſons between the tropics, were it not that this illuſtration would extend this paper to too great a length. Even in moderately elevated ſituations between the tropics, if inſulated and of ſmall extent, as the iſland of St. Helena, it ſeldom rains.

" 2. That in the temperate latitudes, rains are alſo more copious, though commonly leſs frequent in *ſummer* than in *winter*, for the reaſons already aſſigned. *Dry* ſummers are then the conſequence of uniform winds, from whatever quarter they may blow, as *wet* ſummers are of their variation, particularly if in oppoſite directions, and if they reach heights ſufficient to intermix the clouds that ſubſiſted during the reign of their antagoniſts.

" 3. Southerly winds are moſt frequently accompanied with rain, in moſt parts of Europe at leaſt, and probably in moſt parts of our hemiſphere; but *northerly* and *eaſterly*, with clear, dry, and ſerene weather. Becauſe ſoutherly winds are not only warmer, proceeding from warmer climates, but alſo more highly electrified than the ſoil of the colder countries into which they flow. Hence the copious vapours they contain are quickly deprived of part of their electron, and thus converted into clouds; but the ſuperior ſtrata of the atmoſphere under which the ſouthern air is introduced, not being ſupported by air as denſe as that which ſubſiſted under them before their introduction, neceſſarily deſcend and mix with the inferior ſouthern air; by this intermixture they are warmed, and deprive the clouds already formed and in its vicinity of part of their electron; or perhaps, in conformity to the eleventh principle, they are themſelves deprived of part of their electron by thoſe clouds, and the vapours they contain are thus converted into clouds; in either way, clouds differently electrified muſt be formed." P. 489.

" 4°. That a diſpoſition to rain is generally connected with a diminution of the weight of the atmoſphere, as is a diſpoſition to ſerenity with the increaſe of its weight. Becauſe under the diminiſhed weight of the atmoſphere, the eruption of vapours both from land and water is much more copious, a diſpoſition highly favourable to nubification, and the clouds already formed deſcend lower, are more concentrated, and hence more diſpoſed to react upon and attract each other and thus produce rain. The increaſed weight of the atmoſphere muſt produce oppoſite effects and induce a diſpoſition adverſe to the production of rain.

" 5°.

" 5°. That more rain falls on the ſurface of the earth than on ſmall elevations above it, as from 30 to ſome 100 feet: ſee Phil. Tranſ. 1769, p. 361; and of 1771, p. 297; and of 1777, p. 256. This effect ſeems to me to proceed from the greater ſtillneſs and tranquillity of the air near the ſurface of the earth than at greater elevations. To prove this, it is only to collect the rain that falls in moderate weather, on both ſituations, with that which falls on both, in more ſtormy weather. If this explanation be juſt, the difference between the quantities collected in both ſituations will be found greater in the latter than in the former caſe. This experiment I ſhall make, and communicate the reſult to the Academy.

" 6°. That the quantities of rain collected at the top of high mountains, and on plains about half a mile diſtant from thoſe mountains are nearly equal, but in ſummer there falls ſomewhat more on the plains, and in winter ſomewhat leſs. Phil. Tranſ. 1771, p. 295. The greater quantity of rain collected in ſummer on plains appears to me to proceed from the cauſe juſt mentioned, the leſs diſturbed ſtate of the atmoſphere; but the quantity of rain gained through the influence of this cauſe is often, in great meaſure, compenſated by that ariſing from the condenſation of fogs formed on the ſummits of mountains, particularly at night, when neither fog nor rain exiſt on the plains. But in winter, theſe miſts being much more frequent and denſer on the ſummits of mountains, the quantity of moiſture which they depoſit is far more conſiderable.

" 7°. That it rains much more on the weſtern coaſts of moſt parts of Europe, particularly if mountainous, than in the interior parts of thoſe countries, or on the eaſtern coaſts of the Britannic iſlands.

" The cauſe of theſe phenomena is very obvious. Weſterly winds are by far the moſt frequent in moſt parts of Europe; theſe flow from the Atlantic which bounds it, and generally convey marine clouds electrified differently from the ſoil or land over which they flow, as alſo from that of the higher clouds under which they reign. Hence proceeds their mutual attraction, and thence rain. This effect muſt take place principally on the weſtern coaſts; when they proceed further, this different electrical ſtate muſt either ceaſe or be diminiſhed. When the coaſts are mountainous, theſe mountains quickly abſorb the electric matter contained in the weſtern blaſts, and by colliſion, condenſe the vapours they contain, firſt into clouds, and finally into rain. Hence it oftens happens that weſterly winds, particularly in ſummer, produce no rain, either becauſe they introduce no clouds, or meet with none differently electrified.

" 8°. That in ſome countries it ſcarce ever rains.—This ariſes from local circumſtances, as is apparent in the following inſtances: 1°. It never rains on the plains of Peru from the gulf of Guyaquil, nearly under the equator, up to latitude 23° ſouth, nor is thunder ever heard there, though theſe plains border on the Pacific Ocean, but they receive a ſlight dew every night. Bouguer, fig. de la Terre XXIII. 2 Ulloa's Mem. p. 157. 2 Phil. Tranſ. Abr. 132. Plainly from the following reaſons: theſe plains are entirely ſandy, and, conſequently, emit very little vapour, being ſoon parched by the heat that there prevails; conſequently, the intermixture of marine vapours can produce

no

no effect. Again, the clouds in theſe tracts are elevated to a great height, and are attracted by the electrical agency of the Cordellierres that border on theſe plains, to their lofty ſummits, and there produce copious rains; hence alſo the ſandy and extenſive deſarts of Arabia and Africa are ſeldom refreſhed by rain. 2do. It ſcarce ever rains in Egypt, particularly in Upper Egypt. Now it is to be obſerved, that Egypt is ſo ſituated betwixt lofty mountains that no wind can enter it without paſſing over them, but the northerly winds, which iſſue from the Mediterranean; for a ſoutherly wind muſt paſs over the mountains of Abyſſinia; an eaſterly, over thoſe that intercede between the Red Sea and the Nile, and proceeding from the Deſarts of Arabia, can convey little or no vapour; and weſterly winds muſt paſs over the Deſarts of Africa and Mount Atlas. Now the northerly wind does not begin to blow until the month of June, when Egypt is ſo ſcorched as to emit ſcarce any vapour, and the few clouds it may convey are attracted by the mountains of Abyſſinia. Towards the middle of June the inundation of the Nile, it is true, commences, and then, as the northerly wind ſtill continues, perhaps rain might be expected, but little attention being paid to it then, we are not informed whether any falls or not, perhaps the clouds then alſo paſs to the mountains of Abyſſinia, whither this wind conveys them, and which they deluge with rain; all other winds depoſit their moiſture on the reverſe of the mountains they paſs over." P. 492.

XVII. A Synoptical View of the State of the Weather at Dublin, in the year 1801, is placed at the end of the foregoing eſſay on the variations of the atmoſphere. This Synoptical View contains one obſervation for each month of the year 1801. The particulars are the higheſt and loweſt altitudes of the barometer, with the days in which they were obſerved, as alſo the mean altitude of the ſame inſtrument for each month; the mean altitude of the thermometer; the number of rainy days, with the quantity of rain; and, laſtly, the number of ſtorms, together with the direction of the wind during the ſame.

The reſult for the whole year, which is ſtated at the bottom of the table, ſhows that the greateſt altitude of the barometer was 30,594 inches; the leaſt 29.35; and the mean 30,032. The mean of the thermometer was 49°,278; the number of rainy days was 175. The total quantity of rain was 21,9658 inches, and the number of ſtorms 22.

XVIII. *On determining innumerable Portions of a Sphere, the Solidities and ſpherical Superficies of which Portions are at the ſame Time algebraically aſſignable.* By the Rev. J. Brinkley, A. M. Andrews Prof. of Aſtr.

The ſubject of this paper is clearly announced in its title. But of the ſolution of the problem, and of its demonſtration, it

it is not practicable to form any abridgment. A plate, with three diagrams, is prefixed to this paper.

XIX. *On the Choice of Subjects for Tragedy.* By W. Preſton, Eſq. M. R. I. A.

The principal object of this paper is to explode the idea commonly received with reſpect to tragical compoſitions; namely, that the ſtory ſhould not be borrowed from recent events. For this purpoſe, Mr. P. adduces as examples, the practice of famous ancient authors, and likewiſe of Shakeſpeare, who have evidently neglected that rule. Thus, with reſpect to Shakeſpeare, he ſays,

"Many of his moſt popular plays are formed on the tranſactions of *Engliſh* hiſtory, particularly the conflicts between the houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, which were then freſh in the mind of every body. The tragedy of *Henry* the *Eighth*, in which the ſovereign of *England* is a principal perſonage, and the divorce and death of his royal conſort are introduced, was brought on the ſtage very near the time when the events happened, and even while the daughter and ſucceſſor of that monarch was on the throne." P. 7.

Further on, this author ſays,

"Recent events and modern politics may be introduced on the Stage in three different Manners.—Modern events may be ſelected as the ſubjects of the Drama—Stories may be taken from ancient hiſtory and adapted, on the ſpur of the occaſion, for the expreſs purpoſe of preſenting parallels to recent events, or affording alluſions to modern politics; or, laſtly, occaſion is taken, to introduce reflections of that nature in particular paſſages: and of theſe different forms of reference the beſt writers ancient and modern, as I have ſaid, afford us examples.

"But the juſtification of dramatic ſubjects, which have a political aſpect, does not reſt merely on example; they may be defended on principle. I will not go ſo far as to aſſert, with ſome critics, that the chief end of poetry is to inſtruct;—that *Homer*, for inſtance, wrote his *Iliad*, on purpoſe, to teach mankind the miſchiefs of diſcord among princes; and his *Odyſſey* to prove to them the advantages of ſtaying at home and taking care of their families.—If, diſmiſſing theſe lofty notions of the end of tragedy, we admit with *Ariſtotle*, that its object and deſtination are only to afford that pleaſure which reſults from fictitious terror and pity—την απο ελεε και φοβε δια μιμησεως ηδονην,—in this point of view, the recent date of the tranſactions, the freſhneſs of the impreſſions they have excited, the conſciouſneſs of the reality of the incidents, of the diſtreſs and calamity of the ſufferers, for inſtance, will encreaſe the degree of pity and terror excited by the Drama, as well as the curioſity and intereſt of the ſpectators; and thus will augment the power in the ſtage of communicating pleaſure." P. 9.

XX. *Re-*

XX. *Reflections on the Peculiarities of Style and Manner in the late German Writers, whoſe Works have appeared in Engliſh, and on the Tendency of their Productions.* By W. Preſton, Eſq. M. R. I. A.

This author commences by ſaying, that

" an extraordinary revolution ſeems to be taking place in the republic of letters, as well as in other ſtates; and the Muſes, in the more ſouthern parts of Europe, appear to be menaced with ſubjection, if not with extirpation, by invading ſwarms from the northern hive. That *England* is peculiarly in danger of this fate, appears, from the extraordinary degree of avidity, and almoſt excluſive attention, with which the public has of late received every coruſcation of fancy from the north, however pale and lurid, however deficient in ſteady light and permanent ardour. It may not be an unentertaining or uſeleſs enquiry, to inveſtigate the pretenſions of ſome of the productions of the *German* Muſe, which have lately appeared in an Engliſh dreſs." P. 15.

Mr. Preſton's obſervation, that the ſouthern parts of Europe appear to be menaced with ſubjections from the northern hive, is not quite applicable to England and Germany, and a view of the map of Europe will eaſily inform him of the reaſon.

For want of the knowledge of the German language, this author does not attempt any accurate examination of the German productions, as they could only come to his notice through an Engliſh tranſlation. He acknowledges his having drawn the articles of his poetical belief from Ariſtotle, and his perſuaſion, that the Greek tragedy is the moſt perfect model of dramatic compoſition. Accordingly he finds, that of the modern writers, thoſe who have been the neareſt imitators of the ancients, have approached neareſt to perfection. Shakeſpeare he excepts; obſerving (p. 17) that *this man's ſtupendous and matchleſs abilities entitle their maſter to ſtand alone, and exclude any inference, as they exclude all compariſon.*

Mr. P. in the courſe of his paper, enumerates the good qualities of regular compoſition, ſuch as regularity of plan, truth and conſiſtency of character, probability of incident, &c. &c. Then he ſays,

" I muſt own it has moved my bile *to mark the growth and prevalence of the ſtrange and prepoſterous* partiality for the Gothic productions of the German ſchool. The diſtempered rage for the gloomy, the horrible, the diſconnected, the diſproportioned and the improbable." P. 17.

He then proceeds, with ſucceſs, to point out, and to deſcant upon, various peculiar irregularities of certain Dutch and German authors. From all thoſe remarks and invectives, we ſhall

ſhall only tranſcribe the following remarkable paſſage, with which we ſhall cloſe our account of Mr. Preſton's ſpirited paper.

"When robbery", he ſays, "murder, ſuicide, and every other form of atrocious guilt is clothed by the poet in pompous language, decked with impoſing colours, and perſonified in his heroes and heroines, or aſcribed to thoſe characters, which he labours to exhibit as amiable or eſtimable; and when theſe enormities are juſtified, by plauſible pretences, and grave arguments, or even panegyriſed, as acts of virtue and heroiſm, in ſwelling declamation, what muſt be the effect on the minds of the young and inexperienced! How muſt ſuch compoſitions tend, to pollute the minds, and deprave the morality of the riſing generation! Look into the *Robbers* and the *Miniſter* of *Schiller*, and the play of *Kotzebue* beſt known by the name of *Lovers' Vows*, and you will find this exemplified in a manner, that implies a ſyſtematic and rancorous hoſtility to virtue, ſobriety, decency, and good order. Indeed, ſome parts of theſe admired Dramas may be ranked with the moſt vicious effuſions of the preſs. In the Robbers, the author, that he may make the murderous crew, the aſſociates of his hero, talk in character, fills the dialogue with horrid oaths and imprecations, with blaſphemy and ribaldry, worthy of the refuſe of a guard houſe, or a gaol. Nor do the German plays confine the uſe of oaths and imprecations, the diſplay of profane and impious ſentiments, to characters which are meant and profeſſed to be drawn as ferocious and cenſurable, to robbers and aſſaſſins. We find them aſcribed to females, nay to females which [whom] the poet announces, as feminine, good, and amiable, and exhibits, as objects of imitation, to their ſex. This hurts probability, as a violation, of dramatic decorum, and conſiſtency of character, and of that adherence to the appropriate manners, which the Drama requires. But every man, who has a ſenſe of religion, or a regard to decency and good morals, will find much more weighty objections, to a practice which ſports irreverently with the name of God, and leads to irreligion and profanation; and which muſt be particularly injurious, as holding out to the female world, an example, which I fear is ſuperfluous to many among them, of manniſh manners, and bold ferocity." P. 49.

XXI. *Some Account of the Vicar's Cairn, in the County of Armagh; communicated to the Committee of Antiquities in Two Letters, One from Dr. Browne, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the other from the Rev. John Young.*

The Ogham characters, which have alternately been ſaid and denied to exiſt, ſeem to be pretty well eſtabliſhed by the teſtimony of Dr. Browne, who obſerved an inſcription, or part of an inſcription, in thoſe characters on a ſtone ſituated upon a hill about three or four miles from Armagh, which place he viſited in the year 1797.

Dr. Young, in his account dated October 14, 1799, deſcribes the above-mentioned place in the following words:

"The immenſe heap of ſtones, called the Vicar's Cairn, lies to the ſouth-eaſt, and at the diſtance of four miles from Armagh, in the pariſh of Mullabrack, ſeems to be much diminiſhed from its original ſize. During the memory of the oldeſt men in the neighbourhood, it has been uſed as the public quarry for the repair of roads; yet whatever the object of the firſt builders was, ſeems now to be entirely unknown, but from its extent it muſt have been a work of conſiderable labour, time and expenſe.—The area is circular, forty-four yards in diameter. In the amaſſing of this heap, there has not been obſerved any kind of regularity, except in the ſtones of the circumference, theſe (from the preſent remains) ſeem to have been placed cloſe to each other, in order to contain the ſmaller ſtones of which the Cairn is compoſed. Thoſe that remain perfect are one yard each above the ſurface of the ground, and ſuppoſed to be as much below it; they muſt have been all (when firſt placed there) equal, or as nearly ſo, as ſtones in their natural ſtate could be procured.—The moſt perfect ſtone A, which is that bearing the Ogham characters, of which a drawing is given, ſtands declined in an angle of twenty-five degrees from the perpendicular; this declination was intended the better to contain the ſmaller ſtones.—After the firſt external row, all regularity was laid aſide, the ſtones were thrown together promiſcuouſly and of different ſizes; they ſeem to be in general the common ſtones collected off the fields. Perhaps the delineation of the Ogham characters, with ſome circumſtances, which have lately appeared, relative to the inſide of this maſs, may aſſiſt the antiquary in his reſearch, and enable him to know, at this very remote period, in ſome degree, what the intention of the original builders had been." P. 6.

Two plates are prefixed to this paper, one of which exhibits a view of the Vicar's Cairn, and the other ſhows the figure of the ſtone with the Ogham characters.

XXII. *An Account of ſome ancient Trumpets, dug up in a Bog near Armagh.* By Arthur Browne, Eſq. &c.

It appears from the plate which is annexed to this paper, and which contains a delineation of one of thoſe inſtruments, that this trumpet is of a ſemicircular form, its curvilinear length is ſix feet. The mouth piece is one inch in diameter; the diameter of the other extremity is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Theſe parts are joined together, not by ſoldering, but by rivetting. The account ſays, that ſeven of thoſe trumpets were found about the ſame place; and tradition adds, that a certain mighty battle once was fought on the ſame place; alſo, that ſome King of Ulſter had his palace not far diſtant from the ſame. Mr. Browne conjectures, that this inſtrument is the Dudag or Skeh, trumpet of braſs, mentioned by General Vallancey.

This

This volume contains no ſupplemental tables, nor adjuncts of any kind, but ends abruptly at the cloſe of the above Paper. We ſhall continue to pay due attention to the productions of this learned Society.

ART. IV. *The Poetical Regiſter, and Repoſitory for Fugitive Poetry for* 1802. 456 pp. 9s. Rivingtons. 1803.

THIS is the ſecond volume of a very pleaſing collection*; and the lovers of poetry will ſee with ſatisfaction, that it improves rather than diminiſhes in its attractions. The judgment which has ſuperintended the choice of poems to be inſerted can very ſeldom be called in queſtion; and the quantity of good writing, in general recently produced, is very honourable to the authors. A ſlight change of plan is thus announced in the previous Advertiſement.

"Three heads are omitted in this volume, which were inſerted in the laſt. They are thoſe of Ancient Poetry, Notices of Books in the Preſs, and Poetical Biography. Of theſe the firſt has been left out from want of room, and the ſecond as being ſomewhat of an encroachment on the province of advertiſements. The excluſion of the third article requires a more detailed explanation. When the editor adopted the plan of giving biographical ſketches of eminent deceaſed poets, he hoped that he might be able to obtain authentic materials for carrying his purpoſe into execution. In that hope he has been diſappointed. Anecdotes, and even lives, from newſpapers, magazines, and other unauthorized, not to ſay polluted ſources, he might have gathered in abundance; but to uſe theſe would, according to his ideas, have been at once a fraud upon the public, and an inſult to the memory of the dead." P. v.

It is added, however, that this part of the plan is rather ſuſpended than altogether relinquiſhed. The poetical part of the preſent collection has only two diviſions, *Original Poetry*, and *Fugitive Poetry;* of which we muſt ſay, the diſtinction ſeems not ſo clearly marked, but that many poems might be removed from one claſs to the other reſpectively, without any impropriety. The firſt ſhort poem, for inſtance, by Miſs Seward, we ſhould have ſuppoſed to belong to the ſecond claſs. As it is very beautiful, we ſhall inſert it.

"EVANDER TO EMILLIA.

O! never did thy glowing pen beſtow,
To ſooth my ſoul's inevitable woe,

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* For an account of the firſt, ſee vol. xx. p. 171.

So much, by generous, truſting Faith inſpir'd,
So much, by ardent, baniſh'd Love deſir'd,
Free from the cold alloy of doubts, and fears,
And all the ſullying drops of jealous tears,
Since firſt our eyes the conſcious glances caſt,
That met,—diſſolv'd,—and *blended* as they paſs'd.
The precious tenderneſs theſe lines impart
Falls on my ſick, alarm'd, and longing heart,
Like dews on flowers by ſultry noon-beams dry,
Like balmy ſleep on Labour's cloſing eye.
But this long abſence!—countleſs are its pains,
Sprung from the thought how faſt our Being wanes;
How *ſhort* its ſpan!—that weeks and months muſt roll
On towards Exiſtence' dark and final goal,
Ere Time the raviſh'd happineſs reſtores
To paſs together *ſome* of thoſe *few* hours,
Forming the ſhort, irrevocable day,
That ſtays for none, and fleets ſo *ſwift* away." P. 3.

The inſertion of the very capital prize poem of Mr. R. Heber, on Paleſtine, which before had only been privately printed, ſtamps a conſiderable value upon this volume. They who have not yet ſeen it may eſtimate its merit from the following ſpecimen, taken from its concluſion. After ſpeaking of the Cruſades and the proweſs of Britiſh heroes, the poet proceeds thus.

" Ye ſainted ſpirits of the warrior dead,
Whoſe giant force Britannia's armies led*!
Whoſe bickering falchions, foremoſt in the fight,
Still pour'd confuſion on the Soldan's might;
Lords of the biting axe and beamy ſpear†,
Wide-conquering Edward, lion Richard, hear!—
At Albion's call your creſted pride reſume,
And burſt the marble ſlumbers of the tomb!
Your ſons behold, in arm, in heart the ſame,
Still preſs the footſteps of parental fame,
To Salem ſtill their generous aid ſupply,
And pluck the palm of Syrian chivalry!

" * All the Britiſh nations ſerved under the ſame banner.

Sono gl' Ingleſi ſagittari ed hanno
Gente con lor, ch' è più vicina al polo:
Queſti de l'alte ſelve irſuti manda
La diviſa dal mondo, ultima Irlanda.
Taſſo, Gieruſal. Cant. I. 44.

Ireland and Scotland, it is ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve, were ſynonymous.

" † The axe of Richard was very famous. See Warton's Hiſt. of Engl. Poetry, I. 155."

When

When he, from towery Malta's yielding iſle,
And the green waters of reluctant Nile,
Th' Apoſtate Chief,—from Miſraim's ſubject ſhore
To Acre's walls his trophied banners bore;
When the pale deſart mark'd his proud array,
And Deſolation hop'd an ampler ſway;
What hero then triumphant Gaul diſmay'd?
What arm repell'd the victor Renegade?
Britannia's champion!—bath'd in hoſtile blood,
High on the breach the dauntleſs SEAMAN ſtood:
Admiring Aſia ſaw the' unequal fight,—
E'en the pale creſcent bleſs'd the Chriſtian's might.
Oh day of death! oh thirſt, beyond controul,
Of crimſon conqueſt in the' Invader's ſoul!
The ſlain, yet warm, by ſocial footſteps trod,
O'er the red moat ſupply'd a panting road;
O'er the red moat our conquering thunders flew,
And loftier ſtill the griſly rampire grew.
While proudly glow'd above the reſcued tower
The wavy croſs that mark'd Britannia's power.
Yet ſtill deſtruction ſweeps the lonely plain,
And heroes lift the generous ſword in vain.
Still o'er her ſky the clouds of anger roll,
And God's revenge hangs heavy on her ſoul.
Yet ſhall ſhe riſe;—but not by war reſtor'd,
Not built in murder,—planted by the ſword.
Yes, Salem, thou ſhalt riſe: thy father's aid
Shall heal the wound his chaſtening hand has made;
Shall judge the proud oppreſſor's ruthleſs ſway,
And burſt his brazen bonds, and caſt his cords away*.
Then on your tops ſhall deathleſs verdure ſpring†;
Break forth, ye mountains, and ye vallies, ſing!
No more your thirſty rocks ſhall frown forlorn,
The unbeliever's jeſt, the heathen's ſcorn;
The ſultry ſands ſhall tenfold harveſts yield,
And a new Eden deck the thorny field.
E'en now, perhaps, wide waving o'er the land,
The mighty angel lifts his golden wand‡;
Courts the bright viſion of deſcending power§,
Tells every gate, and meaſures every tower;

" * Pſalm ii. 3; cvii. 16.

" † I will multiply the fruit of the tree, and the increaſe of the field, that ye ſhall receive no more the reproach of famine among the heathen."—" And they ſhall ſay, This land that was deſolate is become like the garden of Eden," &c. Ezek. xxvi.

" ‡ Ezek. xl.

" § That great city, the holy Jeruſalem, deſcending out of heaven from God, having the glory of God." Rev. xxi. 10."

An

And chides the tardy ſeals that yet detain
Thy Lion, Judah, from his deſtin'd reign.
And who is He, the vaſt, the awful form*,
Girt with the whirlwind, ſandal'd with the ſtorm?
A weſtern cloud around his limbs is ſpread,
His crown a rainbow, and a ſun his head.
To higheſt heaven he lifts his kingly hand,
And treads at once the ocean and the land:
And hark! his voice amid the thunder's roar,
His dreadful voice, that time ſhall be no more!
Lo! cherub hands the golden courts prepare,
Lo! thrones are ſet, and every ſaint is there†;
Earth's utmoſt bounds confeſs their awful ſway,
The mountains worſhip, and the iſles obey;
Nor ſun nor moon they need,—nor day, nor night‡;—
God is their temple, and the Lamb their light.
And ſhall not Iſrael's ſons exulting come,
Hail the glad beam, and claim their ancient home?
On David's throne ſhall David's offſpring reign,
And the dry bones be warm with life again§.
Hark! white-rob'd crowds their deep hoſannas raiſe,
And the hoarſe flood repeats the ſound of praiſe;
Ten thouſand harps attune the myſtic ſong,
Ten thouſand thouſand ſaints the ſtrain prolong;—
"Worthy the Lamb! omnipotent to ſave,
"Who died, who lives, triumphant o'er the grave!" P. 189.

The following poem, on a very melancholy ſubject, does great honour to the female pen from which it proceeded.

"THE FALL OF SWITZERLAND. BY MISS BANNERMAN.

"Ye mountain foreſts proudly wave,
Your ſhades have nurs'd the good, the brave,
And ſtretch'd o'er many a patriot grave
Its ſolitary canopy.

"Ages have roll'd, and ſuns gone down,
Helvetia, o'er thy high renown,
Since Freedom ſpurn'd all other crown
Than Nature's hoary diadem.

"* Rev. x. † Ibid. xx.

"‡ And I ſaw no Temple therein; for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the Temple of it. And the city had no need of the ſun, neither of the moon, to ſhine in it: for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof." Rev. xxi. 22.

"§ Thus ſaith the Lord God unto theſe bones, Behold, I will cauſe breath to enter into you, and ye ſhall live."—"Then he ſaid unto me, Son of man, theſe bones are the whole houſe of Iſrael." Ezek. xxxvii."

"Hide,

" Hide, Valour, now thy blighted fame!
When o'er thy cliffs the Spoiler came,
With banners red, and arms of flame,
And clarions shouting hollowly;

" Then o'er thy glacier-summits cold
The trumpet-knell of Freedom toll'd!
Where glory now thy chiefs of old
To stem the tide of slavery?

" Victor so long—to arms! to arms!
Hands that the pulse of Freedom warms!
Again thro' carnage and alarms
Unfurl the flag of victory.—

" Ye patriot legions, charge—repel—
Fall freemen as your fathers fell!
Here shall your blood's impetuous swell
Proclaim your glorious ancestry!

" —Victor no more!—yield, Valour, yield
Thy sacred arms and shatter'd shield,
And humbled on thy chosen field,
Await the chains of tyranny.—

" —Master of Fate!—Thy laurels hide,
No glory beams where Freedom died:
Tear from the Gallic standards wide
The insulted crest of Liberty,—

" Beneath that sign, in ages rude,
Hath many a band of freemen stood,
O'er hills of ice and fields of blood,
To charge the invading ravager!

" They fought—they fell—ye sons of fame,
You blush not for your country's shame;
Could not your deeds and victor name
Redeem her holy solitudes?

" What echoing plain, what mountain hoar,
Heard not your storm of battle roar?—
That trump is hush'd—to sound no more,
That led the free to victory!

" Yet, Freedom, o'er thy lost abode,
Which many a godlike foot hath trode,
What heart shall trace thy trophied road,
Nor burn to 'venge thy destiny!" P. 56.

We cannot undertake to enumerate the names which are here distinguished by very excellent compositions; many are already well known to the public, and many others will inevitably become so by the testimony of this volume.

ART.

ART. V. *A Companion and useful Guide to the Beauties in the Western Highlands of Scotland, and in the Hebrides; to which is added, a Description of Part of the main Land of Scotland, and of the Isles of Mull, Ulva, Staffa, I-Columbkill, Tirii, Coll, Eigg, Skye, Raza, and Scalpa. By the Hon. Mrs. Murray, of Kensington. Vol. II.* 7s. Nicol. 1803.

THE former volume published by this lively and entertaining traveller was noticed by us, with just commendation, in our fourteenth volume, p. 400. We have no doubt, that many succeeding visitors of these interesting parts of the British dominions have found it both an agreeable companion and useful guide. The author has in consequence been induced again to exercise her pen in the description of the Western Highlands, but more particularly of the Hebrides. The minuteness with which she represents the distances of the different places, the most eligible means of travelling, the good and indifferent inns, the principal objects of curiosity, render this one of the most convenient and pleasant books of the kind that we ever saw. Many curious anecdotes are interspersed, and traditionary tales, related in a sprightly manner, one or two of which we transcribe.

"A pretty composition, though not of Ossian's harp, I heard in the west Highlands, translated into English from the Gaelic or Erse language.

"A powerful chieftain had three handsome daughters, but the charms of the youngest greatly surpassed those of her sisters. Kings, heroes, and chieftains adored her, and sought her fair hand; but not one of them could find the way to her heart. She was the delight of her parents, but her superior beauty created in the bosoms of her envious sisters, a deadly hatred.

"Every day brought new suitors to the lovely fair one, who as daily slighted and refused their offers of love and treasures.

"Tired with the entreaties of her lovers, and parents, and tormented by the unjust malice of her sisters, she wandered from home, bending her steps to the ocean.

"On a rock she reclined, her mind absorbed in thought. A sweet sleep soon closed her eyes, and when she awoke she found herself in a paradise, with a youth at her feet, whose form was Cupid's, and whose tongue breathed the accents of love.

"The ice round her heart was dissolved, and she became the wife of the lord of the paradisiacal region.

"Four years she lived in delight, and produced three children. Her fond indulgent husband left not a wish she could form, ungratified, save one. It was the knowledge of his name and quality. If any inquiry for this end was made, he told her, it would inevitably put an end to

their bliſs, as he ſhould then be obliged to leave her for ever. The foul fiend curioſity, ever ready to ſeize his prey, entered her boſom, and ſo ſtrongly did his pungent ſuggeſtions work in her mind, that in an unguarded moment ſhe aſked her doating huſband the fatal queſtions. He darted from her arms, and like lightning flaſhed from her view.

" Her mind diſtracted and her hair diſhevelled, ſhe in deſpair, with her three children, iſſued from her palace and wandered ſhe knew not whither, in ſearch of all ſhe held dear.

" Each ſucceſſive night while ſhe ſlept, a child was ſtolen from her, which threw her into a ſtate of diſtraction. In her extreme diſtreſs ſhe met a benign being, who to ſooth her and to dry up her tears, preſented her with the following gifts: a pair of ſhoes which would carry her whither ſo ever ſhe wiſhed; thread, needle, and ſciſſars, that would cut out and make of themſelves whatever ſhe deſired; a comb which would produce from her hair jewels at pleaſure.

" The ſame benevolent being cautioned her not to ſuffer herſelf to be ſeen by her huſband; and alſo informed her, it was neceſſary that her feet ſhould touch the lower bar of a ladder which he would place on a lake, before thoſe of her huſband quitted the upper bar; otherwiſe the ladder would ſink into the lake.

" With the magical ſhoes ſhe followed her huſband to the lake, whereon ſhe ſaw him place the ladder, which he began to aſcend. She concealed herſelf, as ſhe had been adviſed, from his view, till he had nearly reached the top of the ladder, ſhe then ſprang upon the lowermoſt bar of it, and aſcended. When ſhe quitted the ladder it ſunk in the lake, and ſhe found herſelf on a beautiful plain, whereon at ſome diſtance ſhe beheld a ſhining city, into which ſhe ſaw her huſband enter. She advanced to the gates which were ſhut, but after waiting awhile, ſhe gained admittance.

" One day when ſhe was walking in the ſtreets to ſee the king paſs by, ſhe in him recogniſed her huſband, and ſhe learnt that he was become the ſpouſe of the queen of the beautiful ſhining city.

" Without the queen's conſent, ſhe was informed, ſhe had no chance of getting an audience of the king; ſhe therefore determined, in order to obtain her heart's deſire, to make uſe of her ſhoes to carry her into the preſence of the queen, whoſe aſtoniſhment was great, at the ſight of a ſtranger ſtanding before her without any introduction, or apparent means of entering her apartment.

" The ſtranger implored forgiveneſs, and informed the queen of the virtue of her ſhoes, which had procured her the honour of ſtanding in her preſence. That ſhe came to crave a boon, the permiſſion of paſſing one night in the king's apartment.

" The queen's permiſſion for ſo doing, could be purchaſed by no leſs a ſacrifice than the wonderful ſhoes, which in the morning ſhould be delivered to her majeſty.

" The long wiſhed-for night at length arrived, and the ſtranger received a clew by which to find the king's apartment. The labyrinth to it was intricate, but the ſplendour of it at laſt announced it to be that of the king. With trembling ſteps ſhe approached the couch of

her

her huſband. Alas! he ſlept a death-like ſleep, and the dawn of day returned without a poſſibility of awakening him.

" In deſpair the ſtranger again ſtood before the queen, and gave up her magical ſhoes; and for another chance of ſpeaking to the king ſhe promiſed to relinquiſh her thread, needle, and ſciſſars.

" The ſecond night proved as unſucceſsful as the firſt; but as ſhe was reluctantly repaſſing the labyrinth, to her aſtoniſhment and joy ſhe met a lovely child, whom her heart acknowledged before her eyes convinced her ſhe was her own. The child knew the cauſe of her mother's dejection and diſappointment, and commiſerated her wretched ſtate. She informed her, the queen had adminiſtered a draught to the king, which operated a death-like ſleep upon him; and added, that ſhe was the agent the queen made uſe of, to give the potion to the unſuſpecting king. The parent ſoon overcame the child's ſcruples, which aroſe from a dread of the queen's vengeance, if ſhe omitted the ſleepy drug in the king's next night's draught.

" The ſtranger again ſtood before the queen, delivered up her curious thread, needle, and ſciſſars, and then told her majeſty ſhe would purchaſe one more night's trial with the loſs of her invaluable comb.

" That fortunate night crowned her bliſs: the king received and acknowledged her; and the ſpell which cauſed her miſery was broken. The magician, who had aſſumed the form of the queen, ſeeing her power deſtroyed by a ſuperior agency, vaniſhed, leaving the happy reunited pair to reign in peace over the beautiful ſhining city." P. 241.

This tale apparently owes its origin to the well-known fable of Cupid and Pſyche. The following cannot be read without intereſt.

" Every length of the boat brought us ſomething new to admire; but when I came to the point called Bein-an-Gore, (peak of Godfrey,) I was loſt in admiration. The height of the peak, and the formation of the rocks, from the top to the bottom, many of them columnar, amazed and delighted me. The ſeamen lay on their oars while I gazed; and they were almoſt as much aſtoniſhed at my raptures, as I was at the wonderful appearance of Bein-an-Gore. What a leap, thought I, was that of Godfrey!

" In ages paſt, the M'Leans of Loch Buy were abſolute monarchs of the ſouth ſide of Mull, and in thoſe days hunting deer was their amuſement and ſupport.

" Loch Buy commanded a great chaſe, and gave ſtrict charge to an attendant named Gore, (Godfrey) not to ſuffer a ſtag to eſcape through a certain paſs, and at the ſame time declared, if ſuch a thing did happen, Gore ſhould forfeit his life.

" Gore took his ſtation, but notwithſtanding all his caution, ſome deer forced the paſs, and made their eſcape.

" Gore did not loſe his life, but he was ignominiouſly chaſtiſed in the preſence of the chieftain, and his aſſembled clan, on the ſummit of the peak.

" The proud Highland blood of Gore boiled at the indignity he had ſuſtained in the face of his chief and clan. Death, in his opinion, would

would have been honourable, but the ſting of diſgrace was more than he could bear.

" Young and old were aſſembled to ſee the chaſe, and poor Gore's ſhameful chaſtiſement. Amongſt the reſt was a nurſe, with the infant ſon of the chief in her arms. Gore watched his opportunity, ſnatched Loch Buy's child from the arms of his nurſe, and with him in his hand leaped amongſt the rocks of the peak to a ſhelf far below the aſtoniſhed ſpectators. Gore came ſafely upon his feet, with the babe in his hand, and there held his victim in triumph. Rewards and honours were offered; tears and entreaties were poured forth by the diſtracted parents to Gore, to ſave and reſtore their only ſon. At length he ſeemed to relent, and declared if Loch Buy was brought within his ſight, and chaſtiſed in the ſame ignominious manner he had been, he ſhould be ſatisfied.

" The parent, for the ſake of his child, readily ſubmitted to be treated preciſely as Gore had been, and then required the reſtoration of his ſon; Gore, with a ſmile of triumph and contempt, raiſed the child in his hand at arms length in the air, and with a ſhout threw himſelf over the peak. Both Gore and the child were daſhed in pieces long before they reached the ſea.

" Such deeds wear the reſemblance of fable; but thoſe who are well acquainted with the life and manners of remote Highlanders before the year 1745, will not think them wholly incredible." P. 258.

The writer's powers of deſcription are diſplayed with conſiderable effect in her account of the Iſle of Staffa, and the celebrated Cave of Fingal, and not leſs ſo in her narrative of her journey to I-Ona. On all occaſions, we diſcern marks of a very active mind undiſmayed by difficulties and dangers. We cannot part with our pleaſing companion and guide without tranſcribing one more anecdote.

" At preſent moſt of the inhabitants of Kintail are Proteſtants; formerly they were Roman Catholics. A plain tale of a Proteſtant peaſant of other days, pleaſed me when I heard it related, I will therefore here inſert it.

" He was tenant to a Roman Catholic nobleman, and being grievouſly oppreſſed, he in conſequence had arrears to a conſiderable amount with his landlord. The farmer applied to his lordſhip's under factor, or ſteward, to intercede for him, and procure him ſome redreſs. He promiſed the honeſt man to ſpeak to his lord in his favour, but he did no ſuch thing. The farmer then addreſſed the ſuperior factor, beſeeching him to petition his lord for him. He too promiſed fairly, but did not perform. The man in deſpair, at laſt took courage, appeared before the lord himſelf, and told him his ſimple tale. The lord had pity on him, and gave him a diſcharge in full for all he owed him, and even condeſcended to accompany the peaſant through a great hall, on the walls of which hung the pictures of ſaints and martyrs. His lord aſked him if he knew whoſe pictures thoſe were. " No." They are the repreſentatives of ſaints, to whom I pray that they will intercede for me with the great lord of all, to forgive me my ſins. " But

why

why not pray to the great lord of all yourſelf?" Oh! that would be too great a preſumption; it is far better to have ſuch mediators as ſaints, between God and man. "I do not think ſo, my lord, and I will prove it too. I firſt applied to Little Sandy, your under factor, to intercede with you for me: he did it not. I then addreſſed Muckle Sandy, the other factor: he too promiſed, but did nothing; then *all at once* I applied to yourſelf, my lord, and you have forgiven me every thing." P. 424.

We are ſtill of opinion that a map, though of ſlight execution, would render this a more perfect work; but as it is, few will chooſe to viſit the places which are here deſcribed without it. The ſame vivacity is preſerved throughout; and the narrative is invariably communicated in a tone of cheerfulneſs and good humour, which would induce us, if we could find time for rambling, to entertain the wiſh of making the ſame delightful tour, not only with the writer's book, but with the writer herſelf. We underſtand that ſince this book was publiſhed, the author's name is changed to Auſt.

ART. VI. *Original Precedents in Conveyancing. Selected from the Manuſcript Collection of the late John Joſeph Powell, Eſq. Author of the Law of Mortgages, Wills, and other valuable Law Treatiſes: reviſed and corrected: with Notes and Remarks, explanatory of the Nature and Efficacy of the ſeveral Deeds and other Aſſurances contained in the Collection. By Charles Barton, of the Inner-Temple, Eſq. Six Volumes.* 8vo. 3l. 3s. Clarke and Sons. 1802.

IT is ſtated in the Adverti ſement prefixed to this work, that this collection of Precedents was purchaſed by the publiſhers from the late Mr. Powell's executrix, and that no doubt can be reaſonably entertained of its authenticity. It is further obſerved,

"but as the conveyancer will be but feebly prepared to ſecure the intereſts of his client by an acquaintance with the forms alone of deeds, without a knowledge of the principles upon which they are conſtructed, and the objects they are reſpectively calculated to effectuate, the editor has introduced eſſays, or elementary diſſertations on the nature and uſe of the different ſpecies of aſſurances, contained in the collection; and ſubjoined occaſional notes and remarks explaining the effect and operation of the ſeveral ſtipulations contained in them; together with references to ſuch books and caſes where any further information which the ſtudent may be deſirous of acquiring upon the ſubject, may be moſt readily obtained."

It

It is much to the honour of conveyancing, that its formulary language is ſeldom, if ever, varied by fanciful and unneceſſary innovation. The preſent collection embraces all the uſual forms by which property is changed, or the poſſeſſion of it regulated. We have not examined how far they are borrowed from the antecedent publications of Horſeman, Wood, and their predeceſſors. Mr. Powell enjoyed conſiderable practice in this branch of the profeſſion; and his labours being the moſt modern, are likely to prove the moſt uſeful. The Eſſays (as they are called by the author) prefixed to the different kinds of aſſurances, are very ſhort, and, conſequently, ſuperficial. They ſeem, however, to convey all that was deſigned by the editor, and may be of ſome uſe to the attorney or ſtudent, in keeping him awake to the general principles upon which each conveyance is founded. Mr. Barton has deſigned a full and comprehenſive treatiſe upon the ſubject of conveyancing, part of which is already publiſhed; and is noticed in the enſuing article.

ART. VII. *Elements of Conveyancing: to which are prefixed, an Eſſay on the Riſe, Progreſs, and preſent State of that Science; and curſory Remarks on its Study and Practice. Three Volumes.* 8vo. Clarke and Sons. Vol. I. 1802; II. and III. 1803.

THIS extenſive work not being completed, it would be a departure from the general rule we have preſcribed to ourſelves, to enter into a full examination of its merits. It is, however, but fair to notice the outline and progreſs of ſuch an extended and expenſive undertaking. Mr. Barton ſtates in his Proſpectus of Conveyancing, prefixed to the firſt volume, that he has divided his ſubject into five Books. The firſt treats of the ſeveral ſpecies of real property, their natures and incidents. The ſecond, of the eſtates and intereſts which may be had in real property, with ſome of the chief incidents attending their enjoyment. In the third, Mr. B. examines the injuries of which eſtates and intereſts in real property are ſuſceptible, with the means of redreſſing them. He is to diſcuſs, in the fourth Book, the manner of transferring eſtates and intereſts in real property, from one perſon to another, by voluntary alienation; and is to conclude, by a fifth Book, on the mode of tranſmiſſion and deſcent of real property, on the involuntary dereliction or the deceaſe of the proprietor." This is a full and comprehenſive view of the entire law reſpecting landed

landed property; and if the great mass of materials for such a work are judiciously arranged, and a proper use made of several valuable treatises upon detached parts of the subject, it will prove of great utility to the profession. The author has, in the progress of his publication, departed, in some measure, from the arrangement which he had laid down in his Prospectus, and we doubt not for valid reasons. He has published no further than to the end of Part II. of Book II. so that a great deal remains to be done, before he arrives at that limit which he has set to himself. We make no doubt that Mr. Barton will duly digest his materials as he proceeds. His preliminary, and (as he properly calls them) cursory remarks on the study and practice of conveyancing, bear the manifest marks of precipitate publication, and are unworthy of the rest of his book. We make this observation, lest the profession should judge of the whole by this part, and neglect to give liberal encouragement to a work, which cannot be carried on without great anxiety and pecuniary expence to the author.

ART. VIII. *Practical Observations on the Treatment of Strictures in the Urethra, and in the Œsophagus. By Everard Home, Esq. F. R. S. Vol. II.* 8vo. 424 pp. Johnson. 1803.

IN the first volume of this work (for an account of which, see Brit. Crit. vol. vii. p. 446) the author's attention was directed to the ordinary cases of stricture, and to the description of his new mode of treating them. In the present volume he prosecutes the subject, by explaining the several varieties of this complaint, together with such complicated cases as have occurred to him since the publication of the former volume. While he is thus affording materials for the assistance of those surgeons whose anatomical education and professional acquirements qualify them for following his mode of treatment, he wishes to deter others, who, from a want of these advantages, are not adequate to the task; and who may be led, by a temerity (he observes) too often attendant upon ignorance, to use more violence than the parts will bear, and increase the sufferings of the patient, at the same time that they are throwing a discredit on the practice it was their intention to support.

He does not think it necessary to notice in general the publications wherein his observations on this subject have been opposed; but Mr. Benjamin Bell having stated, in his work on

on the venereal diſeaſe, that he conſidered the practice recommended by this author as attended with danger, and not likely often to anſwer the purpoſe, Mr. Home has thought proper to publiſh a correſpondence which paſſed between him and that gentleman, relative to a caſe of ſtricture in the urethra, attended with a variety of diſtreſſing ſymptoms, which was cured by Mr. H.'s method of applying the cauſtic bougie, after every effort of Mr. Bell's had failed. The evidence (the author obſerves) againſt Mr. Bell's opinion is the ſtronger, as the patient, in whom this mode of treatment was ſo ſucceſsfully adopted, continues to live in Mr. B.'s own neighbourhood.

After pointing out the neceſſity of anatomical ſkill and manual dexterity in the ſurgeon who undertakes to apply the bougie armed with a cauſtic, the author deduces the following concluſions, formed during a period of eight years, upon a very extenſive ſeries of obſervations. That this mode of treating ſtrictures

" does not diſpoſe the parts to take on any other diſeaſe, is ſufficiently eſtabliſhed, as there is no one inſtance within my obſervation in which that has been the caſe.

" That the parts recover themſelves after the uſe of cauſtic, and acquire the natural ſmooth ſurface they originally poſſeſſed in common with the reſt of the urethra, is alſo completely aſcertained.

" That removing the ſtrictures reſtores the parts to all their natural functions." P. 21.

" Theſe", he adds, " are the eſſential points which could not be determined by any reaſoning, and were therefore only to be aſcertained by experience."

It is a remarkable fact, that ſtrictures in the urethra are more difficult to cure in gouty habits; and that, when the complaint has in appearance been completely removed, the ſymptoms have all returned with the next attack of the gout.

Theſe are ſome of the moſt material points in the general obſervations contained in the firſt Chapter. The other Chapters treat of the various affections of the urethra, and ſome other parts, *ſpecialiter*, and the ſeveral deſcriptions and obſervations are accompanied by caſes. For the rich ſtore of inſtruction contained in theſe details, we muſt refer the profeſſional reader to the work itſelf, as we cannot undertake to do more than enumerate the leading titles of each Chapter. The author conſiders in Chap. II. thoſe affections of the urethra which have been miſtaken for ſtrictures, and treated as ſuch; in Chap. III. ſtrictures which require an unuſual number of applications of the armed bougie; in Chap. IV. the effects of long continuance of ſtrictures in the urethra upon the bladder; in Chap. V. ſtrictures brought on by onaniſm; in Chap. VI.

ſtrictures

ſtrictures brought on by accidental violence on the perinæum; in Chap. VII. ſtrictures produced by inflammation in the lacunæ of the anterior part of the urethra; in Chap. VIII. ſtrictures producing other diſeaſes; in Chap. IX. ſtricture in the urethra accompanied with a ſtone in the kidney, which kept up ſymptoms of irritation in the bladder after the ſtricture was removed; in Chap. X. ſtrictures to which the cauſtic has been applied, rendered more eaſily dilated by the common bougie; in Chap. XI. falſe paſſages formed by the uſe of the cauſtic; in Chap. XII. caſes in which ſuppreſſion of urine in conſequence of ſtricture has been ſo long continued, as to require the operation of puncturing the bladder; and, in the XIIIth, and laſt Chapter, he conſiders the treatment of ſtrictures in the œſophagus. This affection of the œſophagus is illuſtrated by a plate, which exhibits an internal view of the fauces and œſophagus, and of a ſtricture behind the cricoid cartilage, the place where ſuch ſtrictures uſually occur.

This work cannot fail to add to the high reputation which the author has heretofore acquired, both as a writer and a practitioner; as a writer, for the perſpicuity of ſtyle; and as a practitioner, for the judgment and experience diſplayed in the obſervations and caſes he has brought forward. To have diſcovered a new and generally ſucceſsful method of treating a moſt obſtinate and afflicting diſorder, is certainly no common merit; but even this merit is greatly enhanced, by the very liberal and unreſerved manner in which the practice itſelf is communicated and explained to the public. Invariable ſucceſs is not to be expected from this or any other remedy; but the moſt ſatisfactory proofs are adduced of cures performed by it in many caſes, after other methods had failed. We cannot therefore do otherwiſe than recommend Mr. Home's book to that numerous claſs of the faculty (the practitioners in ſurgery) for whoſe uſe it is intended.

ART. IX. *Facts and Illuſtrations relative to the Military Preparations carried on in France, in the Interval between the Concluſion of the Treaty of Amiens and the Commencement of the preſent War. From the French of Sir Francis D'Ivernois.* 8vo. 66 pp. 2s. 6d. Hatchard. 1804.

THE writings of Sir F. D'Ivernois, whether we conſider the objects which they have in view, or the ability diſplayed in them, never fail to deſerve the public attention. In the preſent inſtance we agree with the tranſlator, that "this pamphlet

pamphlet exhibits a very important part of the queſtion between this country and France in a clearer light than any other publication or argument we have ſeen". We will therefore give as full an account as our limits will permit of this work; in which the tranſlator informs us, he has "varied the form of expreſſion wherever he thought that the original was particularly adapted to continental readers, and that a variation would be better ſuited to thoſe of England."

The author, in the beginning of this pamphlet, adverts to the mutual charges brought againſt each other by the contending parties, "of having concluded the treaty of Amiens without any real deſire of eſtabliſhing a permanent peace"; and, "in order to aſcertain on which ſide juſtice lies", propoſes "to enquire into their comparative ſtates of warlike preparation"; juſtly inferring, that if one of the two powers ſhall appear to "have made a reduction of one half of her forces, while the other gradually doubled her's, no impartial perſon will heſitate to make his deciſion in favour of the former".

The proofs by which he eſtabliſhes this fact are, the public and authentic documents of both governments; by which it appears, as to Great Britain, that

"notwithſtanding ſo many cauſes (which the author enumerates) co-operated to limit the reduction of the national force, the number of ſoldiers, which at the end of the laſt campaign had been 250,000, was reduced, in the brief ſpace of nine months, to 128,809; and in that reduction were included 8645 foreign troops, whom it has not ſince been poſſible to recover."

As to the navy, the number of ſailors had been ſucceſſively reduced from 130,000 to 50,000; and Mr. Addington "had even ſignified, that it might ſoon be further reduced to 30,000". "France, on the contrary", ſays the author, "made two augmentations to her army of 120,000 men each; and added to her navy the greater part of the ſailors who had been made priſoners during the war." Sir F. is of opinion, and we think juſtly, that notwithſtanding the extenſive conqueſts made by France, Bonaparte might have ſafely returned to the ancient peace eſtabliſhment, a meaſure which was very powerfully recommended by ſeveral circumſtances in the ſtate of France. But, at all events, it would have been ſufficient to revive and augment the old militia to 100,000 men, or to have made in his troops of the line an addition equivalent to the population of the conquered countries. He then ſhows, from the ſtatement of Daru (the Conſul's Reporter),

"1ſt, that in each of the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, the Conſul would have at his diſpoſal 120,000 recruits; 2ndly, that this annual

nual levy would afterwards be limited to the number neceſſary for renewing by a fifth part every year, this body of 450,000 men; 3dly, that at the end of five years, beſides theſe 450,000 actually in arms, all thoſe who had ſerved in this conſcription, and obtained their diſcharge, would ſtill remain under the command of the government, if not as conſcripts, at leaſt under the denomination of *requiſitionaries*; ſo that by the year 1807, the *pacific* Bonaparte would be able to collect, at the ſhorteſt notice, from 800 to 900 thouſand men, perfectly trained and diſciplined, without including half a million of conſcripts not actually enrolled, but conſtantly liable to be ſo for ſervice as an *arrière garde*." P. 20.

Sir Francis dilates further upon this topic, and ſhows, that theſe circumſtances, together with the converſation which Bonaparte had with Lord Whitworth, and his threat of invaſion at the head of 480,000 men, were fully ſufficient to juſtify the ſubſequent meſſage of the King, and the precautionary meaſures of the Britiſh Government. He alſo points out, from the French budgets for 1801, 1802, and 1803, the progreſſive increaſe in their naval expenditure; and thence clearly proves, that the Conſul's naval armaments could not be, as he alledged they were, purely *ideal*. It is to be wiſhed, not only that foreigners (for whom this treatiſe ſeems chiefly to have been compoſed) but that all the ſpeakers and writers againſt the late adminiſtration would have the goodneſs to peruſe this part of the work, and then ſay, whether the Meſſage to Parliament in March 1803 was founded or not in falſe pretences, and indeed whether (all circumſtances conſidered) it could have been ſafely delayed.

So important are the ſtatements, and (to us) ſo convincing are the arguments in this work, that we ſcarcely know which to ſelect as moſt material; but none appears to us more ſtriking than the author's anſwer to Bonaparte's boaſt, that "*he was taken by ſurpriſe*".

"It ſeems then", ſays Sir Francis D'Ivernois, "he would have it believed, that *he was taken by ſurpriſe*; he, who eighteen months before the rupture had raiſed the expences of his peace-eſtabliſhment to ſixty-three millions of livres beyond thoſe of the laſt year of the war—He, who in eleven months of peace had eſtabliſhed by law a levy of recruits, juſt four times as numerous as the army which, in the year 1800, had overrun Germany, and reconquered the whole of Italy.

"*He makes a merit* of being *taken by ſurpriſe*—he who, before he was apprized of the meſſage which called forth this modeſt declaration, had boaſted to Lord Whitworth, that he had provided againſt every event which could occur, and was prepared for the worſt; *that he could, at a moment's notice, complete his army, to the number of four hundred and eighty thouſand men.*

Omnia præcepi atque animo mecum ante peregi.

" *He ſtates it to be his higheſt glory that he was taken by ſurpriſe*; he, who ſo very few days before had, *with honeſt pride*, proclaimed, that *in the preſent day, England ſingle-handed was unable to contend with France.*

" *He was taken by ſurpriſe*—He who, immediately after he had, by the inſtrumentality of his creature Regnault, recorded this *memorable expreſſion* in the archives of the legiſlators, at the moment of their adjournment, addreſſed to them, through the ſame man, the following expreſſions, *at leaſt equally memorable.*

" You, legiſlators, will not fail to promote, in your reſpective neighbourhoods, the publication of the fact, which has adready been made known here. Let all the inhabitants of the country be apprized, that the enſuing campaign will [not] require the impoſition of any new tax. The taxes voted for the peace-eſtabliſhment will anſwer all the calls of war."

" So that, at laſt, we find the *damning proof*, that Bonaparte was *taken by ſurpriſe*, is that the force, which he had kept up under the name of a peace-eſtabliſhment, was fully calculated to meet all the demands of war." P. 36.

The author proceeds to remark on the ſingular item in the Conſular Ways and Means, entitled *recettes extérieures*, that is to ſay, " the contributions or the plunder of foreign countries", he thinks, that

" this need of *external receipts* is, in reality, one of the chief cauſes of the renewal of the war; nor has it fruſtrated the expectation which Bonaparte formed of it. His *external receipts* of 20 millions are already raiſed to about 200 millions".

Sir Francis here alludes to the circumſtance of his having warned the allies, and the neighbours of France,

" that the deficit, which the Conſular Government took ſo much pains to conceal, threatened the peace of Europe with new troubles and diſorders; and that, if the Conſul did not bring back his army and navy to the old peace-eſtabliſhment, he muſt be driven again, whether he would or not, to a ſtate of war".

He ſums up his remarks on this topic by ſetting forth the documents, which prove, 1ſt, that while Great Britain reduced her army and navy to leſs than one half of the war eſtabliſhment, Bonaparte exerted his utmoſt endeavours to double his; 2dly, that " while Great Britain diminiſhed her expences, Bonaparte increaſed his, in the proportion of the tables annexed thereto"; which amply verify the author's aſſertions. He admits, however, (which accounts for the ſtudied delays of the French Government in bringing the negociation to an iſſue) that the military preparations were not in ſuch a ſtate of forwardneſs as the Conſul would have had us believe. As to his navy, Sir Francis ſtates, that extraordinary movements were going on in his dock-yards, if not in his ports. He obſerves, therefore, that Bonaparte

" has no one but himself to blame, if his own exaggerated representations excited the alarm of the English ministry at *ideal armaments*; if, by his premature threats, he induced them to take precautionary measures of defence before he had completed his preparations for attack; and if, by taking him at his word when he threw out his first defiance, they have (as circumstances seem to prove) disconcerted his projects and gained a march upon him." " If this", he adds, " be what he means when he complains of being *taken by surprise*, let him make the most of his complaint."

An explanation of the Consul's views, stating for what reasons he probably wished " to prolong the suspension of hostilities", and how that wish was defeated by his intemperance, violence, and inordinate vanity, concludes this perspicuous and able tract; a publication, which adds to the many obligations its author has conferred on this kingdom, and indeed on Europe in general, by frequently exposing the designs, and refuting the pretences, of the common enemy.

Subjoined is an enumeration of no less than thirteen provocations given, since the peace of Amiens, by the Government of France to that of Great Britain, intended as the outline of a treatise on the causes of the present war, which, we trust, will shortly appear*.

ART. X. *General Biography; or Lives, Critical and Historical, of the most eminent Persons, of all Ages, Countries, Conditions, and Professions, arranged according to alphabetical Order. Composed by John Aikin, M. D. and Others. Vols. II. III. and IV.* 2015 pp. 4l. 14s. 6d. Johnson, &c. 1801-3.

IN our Review for December, 1799, we announced the appearance of the first volume of this work, detailed the plan of the writers at some length, and endeavoured to encourage them, by expressing a hope that, with equal diligence and impartiality, their labours might not go unrewarded. Three volumes more, extending to the end of letter G, are now before us; and, if we have been guilty of any delay in noticing them, the variety of their contents must form our apology, as well as the necessity imposed on us, of examining with some attention a work which may have no inconsiderable influence in directing the taste and principles of a future generation.

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* The title of the pamphlet, from which the present is translated, is, " Immenses Preparatifs de Guerre qui eurent lieu en France d'abord après le Traité d'Amiens. Fragment d'un exposé Historique", &c.

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Aware of the many difficulties which attend the commencement of a collection of this description, we were unwilling to check the ardour of its editor, by interposing any opinions of our own until the plan should be more fully developed, especially as the first volume afforded many promising appearances of impartiality and judgment. Nor in the larger portion now before us do we find much reason to repent of our inclination to encourage it; although, for obvious reasons, we must now wave all delicacy, in pointing out some material objections; and in discussing some questions, relating to the general conduct of the work, which, after all, the editor's candour will probably construe into an amicable difference of opinion.

At the close of our former Article, we had to notice the death of Dr. Enfield, who was Dr. Aikin's coadjutor in vol. i. and whose "candour and moderation" are very justly praised in the account of his life given in vol. iv. In consequence of this loss, we find, in vol. ii. Mr. Nicholson associated with the editor (the gentleman who, if we mistake not, had some share in vol. i. and was the author of the well-written account of Sir Richard Arkwright, which we exhibited as a specimen.) In vol. iii. the Rev. Thomas Morgan is said to "fill the theological and philosophical department": and to these names, in vol. iv. is added that of Mr. William Johnston, a gentleman unknown to us, whose labours, however, are wholly confined to translations from German biographies, or necrologies. Dr. Aikin still continues to be the principal writer, particularly of all those lives that are connected with questions of taste, or require literary criticism; and we know few men by whom this department could be filled with more elegance, candour, or sensibility. As proofs that we do not overrate his talents, we would appeal to the lives of Dr. Bathurst, Baxter, Bayle, Bernini, Blackmore, Boileau, Boerhaave, Bonnet, Brown (Dr. John), Buffon, Burns, Chatterton, Cook, (Capt.) Demosthenes, Donne, Fenelon, Fielding, Goldsmith, and many others; lives remarkable for neatness and perspicuity of narrative, and discrimination of character. In the specimens here introduced, we shall confine ourselves to the latter; in which, whatever opinion other men of taste may entertain, it will be seen that Dr. A. neither servilely follows established prejudices, nor subscribes to indiscriminate censure. These extracts will afford our readers a better idea of the entertainment they have to expect, than if we were to copy whole lives, the facts in which were to be found in other works of a similar kind.

Sir Richard Blackmore.

"It would be very useless to give an account, or even a list, of a number of works now totally forgotten. "Of his four epics", says Johnson,

Johnſon, " the firſt had ſuch reputation and popularity as enraged the critics; the ſecond was at leaſt known enough to be ridiculed; the two laſt had neither friends nor enemies". Mediocrity of invention and prolixity of diction ſeem to have formed the leading character of his writings; and they were not ſo much calculated to inſpire ridicule as wearineſs. He caught a floridneſs of ſtyle and ſonorouſneſs of verſification from the poetry of the age; but it is very ſeldom indeed that he gives a line worth retaining in the memory. The authority of Addiſon and of Johnſon may ſeem to claim a ſuperior rank for his philoſophical and deſcriptive poem on " Creation". The latter eminent critic cauſed it to be inſerted in the collection of Engliſh poets which bears his name; and pronounces, that it would alone have been ſufficient to have " tranſmitted him to poſterity among the firſt favourites of the Engliſh Muſe". This is high praiſe from a high ſource; but perhaps both Johnſon and Addiſon ſuffered their regard for piety, in this inſtance, to take place of their critical diſcrimination. In treating on ſuch a topic as the wonders of creation, it is ſcarcely poſſible for a writer of common fancy to avoid touching on many images of grandeur and beauty, or for a very ordinary philoſopher not to perceive many inſtances of the happy adaptation of means to ends. But in Blackmore almoſt every thing is trite and obvious; the maſterhand nowhere appears, and the powers of the poet add little to the natural intereſt of the ſubjects. At the ſame time, it cannot be denied, that much inferior poetry to Blackmore's has had the applauſe of great writers, and that it was party rancour alone which made him *diſtinguiſhed* for dulneſs," Vol. ii. p. 177.

Robert Burns.

" The poems of Burns conſiſt of pieces, none of conſiderable length, upon a great variety of ſubjects, and in very different ſtyles. Moſt of them are written in the old Scottiſh dialect, and in ſingular meaſures, of which he found the examples in Allan Ramſay's works. The beſt of them poſſeſs a vigour of imagination, a warmth of feeling, a happy ſimplicity, and force of expreſſion that render them irreſiſtibly engaging. It is difficult to determine whether he excels moſt in the ſublime, the tender, or the humorous. In fact, in all theſe modes he drew his ideas immediately from nature, and animated them with the fire of his genius. Though he can only rank among the minor poets, he will continue to be read and admired as long as poetry is reliſhed, unleſs his productions ſhould be prematurely hurried into oblivion by the uſe of an obſcure and decaying dialect. His Letters will by many be thought as extraordinary proofs of literary talents, ſuperior to his ſituation, as his poems. They are in general written with a purity and command of language which would be admired in any condition; and they abound with paſſages of elegance, vivacity, and vigour, which genius alone could produce." P. 379.

Thomas Chatterton.

" The character of his genius demands a further diſcuſſion. It ſeems agreed, that its meaſure ſhould be taken from the poems publiſhed under the name of Rowley; for that they are really the product of

of the age and perſon to whom he attributed them, is a ſuppoſition now abandoned by all who pretend to literary diſcernment. Their authenticity, it is true, was at firſt defended by great names, eſpecially of the antiquarian claſs, who too often have proved the dupes to their fondneſs for the wonders of antiquity. But, excluſive of ſtrong external marks of ſuſpicion, internal evidence is abundantly ſufficient to decide the queſtion. That an unknown writer of the fifteenth century ſhould, in productions never heard of, but made to be locked up in a cheſt, ſo far ſurpaſs the taſte and attainments of his age, as to write pieces of uniform correctneſs, free from all vulgarity and puerility, requiring nothing but a change of ſpelling to become harmonious to a modern ear, and even containing meaſures peculiar to the preſent age of Engliſh poetry, may ſafely be pronounced a *moral impoſſibility:* that ſuch could be produced by a boy of fifteen or ſixteen is only *extraordinary*. "Rowley's Poems" were firſt collected in an octavo volume by Mr. Tyrwhitt, and afterwards ſplendidly publiſhed in quarto by Dean Miller, Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries. They conſiſt of pieces of all the principal claſſes of poetical compoſition; tragedies, lyric and heroic poems, paſtorals, epiſtles, ballads, &c. Many of them abound in ſublimity and beauty, and diſplay wonderful powers of imagination and facility of compoſition; yet there is alſo much of the common-place flatneſs and extravagance that might be expected from a juvenile writer, whoſe fertility was greater than his judgment, and who had fed his mind upon ſtores collected with more avidity than choice. The ſpelling is deſignedly uncouth; and ſtrange words are copiouſly beſprinkled, which good judges ſay were never the diction of any one age of Engliſh literature, but are culled from gloſſaries. There is no doubt that theſe peculiarities have thrown a veil over the defects of the poems, and have aggrandized their beauties, by referring the imagination, even of thoſe who were diſbelievers of their genuineneſs, to a remote age, when they would have been really wonders. Yet they muſt ever be looked upon as very extraordinary productions of a boy, and will perpetuate the name of Chatterton among thoſe of the moſt remarkable examples of premature genius. Of his avowed writings, a miſcellaneous volume was publiſhed in 1778, followed by a Supplement in 1786. Theſe, though upon the whole inferior to his Rowley, diſplay the ſame verſatility and quickneſs of parts, and are not without ſome paſſages of ſtriking merit. It has been concluded by many of the warm admirers of Chatterton, that had he been born under happier auſpices, and lived to the maturity of his faculties, he would have riſen to the very firſt rank of Engliſh poetry. But this may be a miſtaken opinion. The hiſtory of literature affords many inſtances of the promiſe of youth remaining unfulfilled in mature years; and it is not unlikely that his imagination would early have exhauſted itſelf, without being ſucceeded by any other quality of the mind in an equal meaſure. His diſpoſition appears likewiſe to have been too volatile to have allowed him ſteadily to purſue perfection in any one walk. The uncommon talents and melancholy fate of Chatterton have cauſed many tributes to be paid to his memory, ſome of them in ſtrains highly animated and pathetic. That in theſe poetical commemorations his merits ſhould have

have been exaggerated, his faults extenuated, and his cataſtrophe repreſented rather as a ſtain upon his countrymen than himſelf, is perhaps excuſable; but a deviation from truth in the ſober narration of a biographer admits of no apology." P. 646.

William Cowper.

"His ſecond volume, publiſhed in 1785, introduced his name to all the lovers of poetry, and raiſed him at leaſt to an equality of reputation with any of his contemporaries. This chiefly conſiſts of a Poem in ſix Books, entitled "the Taſk"; which name it derives from the injunction of a lady upon him, to write a piece in blank verſe, for the ſubject of which ſhe gave him *the Sofa*. It ſets out, indeed, with ſome ſportive diſcuſſion of this topic; but it ſoon falls into a ſerious ſtrain of rural deſcriptions, intermixed with moral ſentiments and portraitures, which, under different titles, is preſerved through the ſix Books, with no perceptible method, but freely ranging from thought to thought, from the image to its improvement, as unſhackled fancy ſuggeſts. It is difficult to determine which is the moſt conſpicuous excellence of this charming production. In the deſcription of natural objects, it unites the moſt minute accuracy with ſtriking elegance and picturesque beauty. Since Thomſon, Cowper is the poet who has added moſt to the ſtock of natural imagery; and his paintings are more exact than thoſe of that writer, though generally leſs grand and comprehenſive. His *manner*, indeed, has led ſome of his imitators into a kind of Dutch ſtyle of painting, which has waſted the powers of deſcription upon objects not worth the pains; but Cowper himſelf is generally preſerved by good taſte from this degradation of his art. The pious and moral reflections in the Taſk touch the heart with irreſiſtible force, and its delineations of character are life itſelf. The perſonifications and allegorical figures interſperſed diſplay high powers of fancy, and the picture of Winter riding on his ſledgy car may vie in ſublimity with any effort of poetical invention. The permanent colour of the diction is eaſe and force, ſometimes deviating into negligence, but more free than perhaps any other blank verſe from the ſtiffneſs and tumidity which ſo commonly diſfigure this mode of writing." Vol. iii. p. 192.

Of his tranſlation of Homer, Dr. A. ſays;

"This work poſſeſſes much merit of execution, and is certainly a much more exact repreſentation of the ancient bard than Pope's ornamented verſion; but, though the epic dignity is well ſupported in thoſe paſſages which are intrinſically poetical, yet where the ſimplicity of the matter in the original is elevated into poetry ſolely by the force of ſonorous verſification, the poverty of Engliſh blank verſe has ſcarcely been able to prevent it from ſinking into mere proſe. On the whole, this tranſlation has probably been more praiſed than read: to the author, however, it was a moſt valuable ſource of innocent amuſement, and its completion is mentioned by him with the regret felt on parting with a beloved companion."

Dr. DONNE, whoſe merits have not lately been appreciated by any modern critic, is thus characterized.

"Dr. Donne was a writer both in proſe and verſe, but he is chiefly remembered as a poet; and in that capacity, it is rather his name than his works which may be ſaid to ſurvive. He is, however, worthy of notice, as ſtanding almoſt at the head of a particular claſs; and uniting, in a high degree, its excellencies and defects. This is the *witty claſs*, underſtanding the word *wit* to mean the faculty of aſſembling and aſſociating the moſt diſcordant images, and preſenting a thought under its remoteſt and moſt fanciful aſpects. They neglected nature, as well in their deſcriptions, as in the expreſſion of emotions, and made every topic an occaſion of learned alluſion or metaphyſical refinement; they generally were equally negligent of verſification; but none to ſuch a degree as Donne, the greater part of whoſe lines can, by no art of reading, be made to affect the ear like verſe. From a few ſpecimens it would ſeem, that this defect was not owing ſo much to want of the perception of melody, as to a ſuper-abundance of thought, running over from one line to another, and not to be brought within the trammels of proſody. It is likewiſe to be confeſſed, that his thoughts are leſs poetical than they are curious and ſingular; and that there is much coarſeneſs, and even licentiouſneſs, in his language and imagery. In every reſpect, therefore, he ranks much beneath his imitator Cowley; and as far as his example could operate, he left Engliſh poetry worſe than he found it. Moſt of his poems were written while he was young, and he appears to have placed little value upon them after he had aſſumed a more ſerious character." P. 436.

We ſhall now introduce to our readers a criticiſm on a very different ſpecies of compoſition.

HENRY FIELDING'S *Tom Jones.*

"They who differ in opinion reſpecting the moral tendency of this production, all agree in regarding it as a maſter-piece of art, replete with the moſt ſtriking delineation of manners, and exhibiting extraordinary ſkill in managing the intricacies of plot, ſo as to wind up with the happieſt effect. Perhaps no fable, ancient or modern, can be produced, in which the final cataſtrophe is kept ſo long and ſo well concealed, and is yet ſo natural and unforced. Although in this, as well as in the other writings of the author, the ſcenes are chiefly drawn from low life, and diſplay too much of the vices and crimes of mankind; yet they are relieved by a conſiderable admixture of nobler matter, and contain many affecting pictures of moral excellence. Indeed, it cannot be doubted that the writer's intentions were to favour the cauſe of virtue; and probably the majority of readers, judging from their feelings in the peruſal, will pronounce that he has effected his purpoſe. A rigid moraliſt may object to him the common fault among writers of fiction, that of ſheltering groſs deviations from rectitude in conduct, under that vague "goodneſs of heart" which is ſo little to be relied upon as the guide of life: yet he has not been inattentive to poetical juſtice, in making misfortune the conſtant concomitant of vice; though perhaps he has not nicely adjuſted the degree of puniſh-

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ment to the crime. Some of his pictures, too, are of a more inflammatory kind than a correct moraliſt would have drawn."—"Whatever were the errors of Fielding's life, he poſſeſſed many virtues of the heart, as well as many ſolid qualities of the underſtanding. They who hold in eſtimation the zealous attachment of perſons to a ſyſtem which they find too pure and rigid to be made the rule of their action, will give him credit for the conſtant reverence he paid to revealed religion: in the defence of which, he had projected an elaborate refutation of the poſthumous works of Bolingbroke. His fame as a writer has not declined ſince his death. He is ſtill accounted as much at the head of the department of comic romance, as Richardſon is at that of the ſentimental. If he is little reliſhed by foreigner *, it may be imputed to that national characteriſtic ſtyle of his delineations, which renders them more intereſting to his own countrymen. His ſcenes are as much Engliſh as thoſe of Hogarth." Vol. iv. p. 90.

Oliver Goldsmith.

"Goldſmith's literary fame ſtands higheſt as a poet, in which character a place may be given him perhaps at the head of the minor claſs, underſtanding, too, the term *minor* rather with relation to the quantity, than the excellence, of compoſitions. It would not be eaſy to point out, in the whole compaſs of Engliſh poetry, pieces that are read with more delight than "the Traveller" and "the Deſerted Village". The elegance of the verſification; the force and ſplendour, yet ſimplicity of the diction; the happy mixture of animated ſentiment with glowing deſcription; are calculated to pleaſe equally the refined and the uncultivated taſte. The moral and philoſophical views of ſociety they exhibit are, indeed, objectionable; for accuracy in thoſe points, as has already been obſerved, was never our author's qualification; yet, upon the whole, they exert a favourable influence over the heart. In addition to theſe capital works, his pleaſing ballad of "the Hermit", and ſome ſhort humorous and miſcellaneous pieces, complete the catalogue of his performances in verſe. As a proſe writer he deſerves high praiſe for ſtyle, which he adapts with great felicity to his ſubject; and which, whether elevated or plain, is always clear, pure, and unaffected. As a thinker, he has no great claim to depth or originalty; and his humour, though lively and entertaining, is apt to run into extravagance. Many of his compilations have all the merit that can be required in works of that kind; and his hiſtorical abridgments have proved very uſeful in the education of youth." P. 458.

Thomas Gray.

"As the *learning* of Gray was entirely for his own uſe, and produced no fruits for the public, it has no claims to particular notice.

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* This we doubt; M. la Harpe beſtows high praiſe on Tom Jones, which was long ago tranſlated into French by M. la Place. Amelia was alſo tranſlated by Mad. Riccoboni, and Joſeph Andrews by the Abbé Des Fontaines. *Rev.*

From

From the teſtimony of his friends, it ſeems to have comprized almoſt every topic of human enquiry, excepting thoſe belonging to the exact ſciences. We are almoſt tantalized with accounts of the valuable remarks he made upon authors and ſubjects in the courſe of his reading, which, if ſo deep and original as they are repreſented, ought in ſome manner to have been brought to public view. If he was, as one of his admirers has aſſerted, "perhaps the moſt learned man in Europe", never was learning more thrown away. It is excluſively as a *poet* that his name deſerves to be tranſmitted to poſterity. In this capacity, the ſmall number of his compoſitions, compared with the high rank he has attained, muſt be conſidered as indicative of an uncommon degree of excellence in his art. And, in reality, no one appears to have poſſeſſed more of that faculty of poetical perception which diſtinguiſhes among all the objects of art and nature what are fitteſt for the poet's uſe, together with the power of diſplaying them in their richeſt colours. That many of theſe objects were derived to him from the works of other writers will not be denied by a judicious admirer; and if a diſtinction is to be made between the poet of nature and the poet of ſtudy, he is certainly to be ranged in the latter claſs. It has already been remarked, that his two principal odes are expreſsly addreſſed to prepared readers; and to enter into his beauties, both of diction and verſification, a courſe of poetical ſtudy is neceſſary. Even with ſuch a preparation the delight they afford will not be the ſame to all, as is manifeſt from Dr. Johnſon's derogatory ſtrictures; in which, however, candid readers have diſcovered more ill nature than taſte. In pure invention Gray cannot be ſaid to excell, neither is he highly pathetic or ſublime; but he is ſplendid, lofty, and energetic; generally correct, and richly harmonious. Though lyric poetry is that in which he has chiefly exerciſed himſelf, he was capable of varying his manner to ſuit any ſpecies of compoſition. Perhaps he was beſt of all qualified for the moral and didactic, if we may judge from his noble *fragment* of "an Eſſay on the Alliance of Education and Government." But the number of his fragments indicates a want of power to ſupport a long-continued flight; and it would be too indulgent to ſuppoſe that he *could* have performed all that he planned. As a writer of Latin verſe he is perhaps ſurpaſſed by few in claſſic propriety, and certainly excels the ordinary tribe of Latin verſifiers in novelty and dignity. The familiar letters of Gray are entertaining and inſtructive. They are free from all parade, and poſſeſs a fund of pleaſantry, ſometimes bordering upon quaintneſs." P. 503.

To Mr. Nicholſon, whoſe qualifications to ſuperintend the department of Chemiſtry and the ſciences connected with it, are well known to the public, we are indebted for ſeveral very correct ſketches, particularly of the lives of Bergmann, Brindley, the Abbé Chappe, and Des Cartes. There remain, however, ſomes lives to be noticed, on which we cannot beſtow that approbation which the work in general deſerves. We are ſenſible that differences of opinion may prevail among men who ſit down to conſider the ſame ſubject with motives

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equally pure, or at leaſt with profeſſions to all appearance equally ſincere; and we have neither been diſappointed nor offended by diſcovering that the writers of this work cannot, on every occaſion, avoid betraying ſome opinions not very favourable to the principles of our church, and others more tender towards certain political theories than we could with ſafety recommend. But with every allowance for the early habits and prejudices of theſe writers, it is a paramount duty to point out ſuch articles as appear to us to be adverſe to the principles we muſt ever hold ſacred. Of theſe articles, the moſt glaringly offenſive (for we are not deſirous to cavil about trifles, or to hunt out every little inſinuation) is the life of the late Dr. GEDDES, which appears with the ſignature M (Morgan). Of the firſt volume of Dr. G.'s Tranſlation of the Bible, it is ſaid,

" that it ſufficiently ſatisfied all *liberal and competent judges*, that the author had not undertaken a taſk to which his learning and abilities were not fully adequate. It was not to be expected that it would prove a faultleſs work; but after admitting every objection againſt it, not advanced by *ignorance* or *bigotry*, the learned world concurred in pronouncing it a performance of very extraordinary merit, which entitled the author to a large ſhare in their commendation and gratitude."

But this is modeſt to what follows. After extracting from the Preface to Dr. Geddes's ſecond volume, his indecent and impious opinions reſpecting the inſpiration of the holy penmen, this *candid* biographer informs his readers, that

" the freedom with which Dr. Geddes avowed his ſentiments on theſe topics, expoſed him to much *reproach* and *obloquy*, not only among the members of his own communion, but among the different *ſects* of Proteſtants who entertained different views with reſpect to the inſpiration of the Scriptures; and their *clamour* againſt him was ſtill farther heightened, by the appearance of his volume of " Critical Remarks", in juſtification of his opinions, publiſhed in the year 1800, 4to. The profound erudition, extenſive reſearch, and acute reaſoning, diſplayed in this work, excited, however, the *reſpect* and *admiration* of the truly *learned*, *candid*, and *liberal*, of every ſect, however *diſſonant* their opinions were from the author's."

After the ample examination* we beſtowed on Dr. Geddes's works, and particularly his Critical Remarks, we may be exempted from entering the liſts, in this place, with Mr. Morgan, who has either ſubſcribed to the Doctor's opinions, and muſt, of courſe, be excellently qualified to fill " the theolo-

* See Brit. Crit. vol. xix. p. 1, 134, &c.

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gical department" of this work, or thinks that the *truly learned*, *candid*, and *liberal*, are in duty bound to beſtow their *reſpect* and *admiration* on a man who would rob them of the foundation of all religious faith.

Of the characters who diſtinguiſhed themſelves, as the founders of the French Republic, or rather, Revolution, a few appear in theſe volumes, and, we are ſorry to obſerve, are treated with a mildneſs inconſiſtent with the general tenour of the work. Dr. Aikin gives a well-written ſketch of BRISSOT; but why ſtate that "his revolutionary principles were the ſource, *perhaps unſeen by him*, of ſo many atrocities"? We allow that he did not foreſee one comparatively ſmall atrocity, his own execution; but as to all the atrocities depending on the depoſing of the king, and on the war, which it is here aſſerted he ſtrove to promote, it is moſt clear from the other facts, which Dr. Aikin has brought together, that he was a complete villain in *intention*. We cannot, therefore, approve of extending that candour to ſuch men, which ſhould be reſerved for errors of judgment in weak or inexperienced minds; and we are perſuaded that our readers will agree with us in thinking the following excuſes very frivolous.

"The bloody 10th of Auguſt, 1792, in which the Tuilleries were forced, the king's guards maſſacred, and himſelf made priſoner, is imputed chiefly to the efforts of Briſſot's writings; *but* his *natural humanity* led him to ſave the lives of ſeveral of the Swiſs guards on that fatal day. He was employed to draw up the declaration to the neutral powers concerning the ſuſpenſion of the king's authority; *but* he ſeems to have regarded with horror the ſanguinary ſpirit that was now predominant among the Jacobin leaders, and he was probably free from all participation in the ſhocking maſſacres at the Paris priſons in September."

At the concluſion of this life, which gives a fair detail of his miſchievous deſigns, and the implacable zeal with which he purſued them, we are told, that his

"political faults conſiſted perhaps more in vanity, enthuſiaſm, and precipitation, than in bad intentions; *though* he cannot be pronounced untainted with the vices inſeparable from a courſe of ambition."

In the life of CONDORCET, we have a character of the Encyclopediſts, which may be recommended as a model of gentleneſs.

"On entering into life he connected himſelf with Voltaire, D'Alembert, and others of ſimilar ſentiments, who formed a powerful party among the men of letters in France, and whoſe efforts to promote their opinions in religion and politics have been regarded with applauſe or deteſtation, according to the different principles of thoſe who have paſſed their judgment upon them."

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This life, however, is written with impartiality. Written in almoſt any way, it muſt afford a wonderful inſtance of the egregious folly of modern philoſophers. While this infatuated man was hiding himſelf from the fury of the murderers who then reigned in Paris, and dreaded an aſſaſſin in every man he met, he was gravely writing a book to prove, not only the perfectibility of the human ſpecies, but its *actual advance* towards perfection. The article of DIDEROT is of ſlight materials, but the reflections are juſt.

In the preſent collection, we find but few lives of perſons recently deceaſed. This, however, is not the fault of the writers, ſo much as the reſult of the alphabetical plan. Mr. BURKE's memoirs are elegantly written, and his genius delineated with a maſterly hand; but his opinions, as may be expected, are not always in uniſon with thoſe of the writer. While juſtice is done to the ſucceſs of his celebrated "Reflections", it is ſaid that PAINE's Rights of Man ſeemed for a time "fully to balance its effects". To this, however, it might have been added, that Mr. Burke's book guided the opinions of a whole nation, and perhaps of a great part of Europe, while Paine's theories have been attempted by no nation on earth, and would certainly have enjoyed a very partial circulation in this country, if the Conſtitutional Society (ſo miſnamed) had not taken the trouble of publication out of his hands, printed them in a cheap form, and circulated them with an avidity which no man of wiſdom or good intentions could juſtify. We have ever conſidered Mr. Burke's book as rather prophetic than political; and the whole train of events in France, from 1791 to 1801, completely atteſt this fact; although, perhaps, he was more ſucceſsful in predicting the atrocious *progreſs* than the timid and prepoſterous *iſſue* at which the Revolution has arrived.

The apologetic tenderneſs with which ſome writers are treated, whoſe principles, in our opinion, deſerve more deciſive cenſure, occurs again in the caſe of CHUBB. In other hands, his life might have been exhibited as a juſt and inſtructive picture of the majority of the advocates for what they call *rational* Chriſtianity; a claſs of men, whoſe doubts as to what they ſhould believe increaſe ſo faſt, that it becomes a doubt whether they believe in any thing. BASEDOW, another enemy to revealed religion, who is honoured with a long article, is repreſented as only having "a laudable deſire of freeing Chriſtianity from the corruptions which he thought had crept into it". But this, we muſt in juſtice obſerve, is one of Mr. William Johnſton's tranſlations from a German necrology.

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It is with ſome reluctance that we have yielded to the neceſſity of pointing out theſe objectionable articles in this work, which, upon the whole, abounds in accurate reſearch and uſeful information, and diſcovers many proofs of judgment, taſte, and impartiality. It is abſolutely neceſſary, however, that the ſources of public information ſhould be kept pure. It only remains now that we ſhould advert to a circumſtance of ſome importance in a work of this deſcription, but which we propoſe merely as a difference of opinion. In the Preface, from which a large quotation was made in our Review for December, 1799, is the following profeſſion, which we muſt here repeat:

"Prolixity we have in all caſes ſtudiouſly avoided; which leads us to ſpeak of the remaining conſideration; viz. that of the *compaſs* we have allowed ourſelves. Biography will certainly bear to be written much at large; and in judicious hands it is often the more entertaining and inſtructive the more it is minute. But with ſo vaſt a ſubject before us as the lives of eminent men of all ages and nations, it is obviouſly impracticable to employ a very extenſive ſcale; and the aim muſt rather be, to give a ſet of characteriſtic ſketches in miniature, than a ſeries of finiſhed and full-ſized portraits. The ſcope we have taken admits, in our opinion, of ſuch an execution with regard to all characters of real eminence; and we hope we have diſmiſſed few of that claſs, without fully anſwering the leading biographical queſtions, What was he? What did he? His moral and intellectual qualities, the principal events of his life, his relative merit in the department he occupied, and eſpecially, the manner in which he was firſt formed to his art or profeſſion, with the gradations by which he roſe to excellence, have engaged our attentive inquiries, and we have endeavoured to develope them with all the accuracy that conciſeneſs would allow. But having been thus diffuſe with reſpect to the *higher claimants*, we have been neceſſarily reduced to very brief notices of thoſe of inferior rank."

This promiſe, although principally alluding to the volume then publiſhed, muſt be conſidered as extending to all. But whether from certain reaſons occurring to juſtify a departure from this plan, or whether from that delicacy which ſometimes may induce an editor to forgive the prolixity of his aſſociates, or perhaps from ſome materials being more plentiful and nearer at hand than others, there is certainly in the volumes before us a want of proportion which is very ſtriking, and which ſeems to deſtroy the judicious rules of *compaſs* which the editor preſcribed in the above quotation. We cannot confirm our remark more clearly than by exhibiting the following liſt of perſons, who appear to be the "higher claimants", with the number of columns devoted to the life of each.

Biſhop

	Cols.		Cols.
Biſhop Gardiner . .	22	Archbiſhop Cranmer . .	13
Julius Cæſar . . .	19	Queen Elizabeth . . .	13
Boyle	18	Guſtavus III. . . .	12
Cicero	17	Pope Gregory the Great	12
Epicurus	15	Dr. Franklin	12
Fred. King of Pruſſia . .	15	Burke	11
Cato	14	Charles I. of England . .	11
Bernard Gilpin . . .	14	Dryden	11
Pope Gregory VII. . .	14	Emlyn (Socinian) . .	11
Grotius	14	Biſhop Grindall . . .	10
Oliver Cromwell . .	14	Grove (Diſſenter) . .	8
Charles V.	13	Eraſmus	7
Charles XII. . . .	13		

As a ſcale of merit, this appears to us wholly unaccountable. But *juxta-poſition* ſometimes does wonders, and when the authors of this compilation have peruſed the above liſt, and obſerved ſuch a man as Emlyn in a rank with Burke and Dryden, and Grove out-topping Eraſmus, they may perhaps be induced hereafter to pay more attention to the beauty of relative proportion.

The *omiſſions* which we have diſcovered by a compariſon of this with works of a ſimilar kind, are very conſiderable; but in this reſpect the editor has an undoubted right to exerciſe his judgment, to think for himſelf, and even for his readers. Still it is a matter of ſome curioſity, to remark the wonderful difference in point of judgment between him and Dr. Kippis, the editor of the new edition of the Biographia Britannica. Dr. Kippis was not a man who crowded his pages with *very* inſignificant perſonages; yet Dr. Aikin has thought proper to reject above AN HUNDRED lives which appear in that work. If it were worth while to tranſcribe this liſt of omiſſions, our readers who are converſant in biography, would perhaps agree with us, that the greater part of them are not juſtified by a compariſon with an equal or ſuperior number who have been admitted; for example, ſome obſcure Quakers recorded here from private information, and with men of ſuch comparative inſignificance as John Fell, Caleb Fleming, Dr. Furneaux, &c. We ſubmit alſo, whether a conſiderable part of the literary world would not have been gratified with ſome account of Dean Bargrave; of Barretier, whoſe life is ſo well-written by Dr. Johnſon; of Barrett, the landſcape painter; of Dr. Batteley, the antiquary; of Beaupre Bell; of Dr. Edward Bentham; of James Boſwell; Dr. Brett; Owen Saliſbury Brereton; perhaps Dr. Brockleſby; Broome, the poet, one of Dr. Johnſon's ſubjects; Broughton, the biographer; Burn, the law-writer; Calaſio,

Calasio, author of the Concordance; Capell, the editor; Sir W. Chambers; S. Charnock; Dr. Adair Crawford; Cunningham, the poet; Demoivre, the mathematician; Fergusson, the Scotch poet; Dr. Zachary Grey; Grose, the antiquary; and, not to multiply requests, Mrs. *Godwin*; but, perhaps, this lady may be reserved for her rank, under the name of Wolstoncraft. It is certainly difficult to know what the public may expect to find in a work of this nature; but, we presume, the general voice would have been in favour of some of these claimants.

The attention paid to correctness of dates in these volumes, cannot be too much commended; and references to the best authorities are preserved with equal care; for the articles of Martin Folkes, however, and of Samuel Foote, we are referred to the Biographia Britannica, where no such names are to be found; but these may be slips of the pen. Foote's life is obviously taken from the General Biographical Dictionary.

ART. XI. *Lectures on the Elements of Chemistry, delivered in the University of Edinburgh. By the late Joseph Black, M. D. Now published from his Manuscripts, by John Robison, LL. D. Two Volumes.* 4to. 1398 pp. 3l. 3s. Portrait and Plates. Creech, Edinburgh; Longman and Rees, London. 1803.

THE implicit submission which the generality of chemists, at present, pay to the opinions and hypotheses of Lavoisier, continually prompts them to publish their systematical introductions to the science, in a synthetical form. This mode of procedure, however, appears to us ill adapted to chemistry; a science of such a complicated nature, that the most learned and experienced of its professors cannot be said to have done more than to have sketched out, as it were, a mere rough draft of it, and to have shown some faint ideas of the manner in which these outlines might be filled up by their successors, in some future, but probably very distant age. It gives us peculiar pleasure, therefore, to view the publication of these Lectures; and still more to find them edited by a person who enjoyed the personal friendship of Dr. Black, and whose genius is under the controul of the same degree of philosophical caution as that of the author. We here behold a veteran professor of distinguished talents, who may be justly styled the father of modern chemistry, uninfluenced by the supercilious

dogmatiſm of the French ſchool; we ſee him adding the diſcoveries of the moderns to the original ſtructure of the older chemiſts; and carefully avoiding thoſe alterations which were only the offspring of vanity, or of the ſyſtematic confuſion that was introduced by the empirical politicians of the time. Dr. Black, although he adopts moſt of the doctrines of Lavoiſier, is not led away by the torrent, but ſteadily purſues the path traced out by the illuſtrious Newton in his Optics, and delivers the elements of chemiſtry in a truly analytical method.

Chemiſts are far from having agreed upon the true definition of their ſcience; and, as that which is given by Dr. Black is very different from thoſe uſually employed, we ſhall conſider it particularly. He eſtabliſhes the difference between the man of ſcience and the artiſt; and explains his diſtinction by the example of Sir Iſaac Newton, in the invention and ſubſequent formation of a reflecting teleſcope: he then proceeds thus:

"In like manner, we find numerous operators, who, either with their own hands, or by the hands of others whom they employ, exerciſe the various branches of the valuable art of pottery. Theſe perſons, by an apprenticeſhip, or otherwiſe, have learned how to chooſe and to mix the proper materials; how to form the veſſels; to apply the glazing, and other decorations; and, laſtly, how to give the proper degree of fire to conſolidate and finiſh the ware. Theſe are all artiſts, while they only exert in practice the ſkill they have acquired, whether by communication from others, or by efforts of their own ingenuity. But if there be a Wedgwood among them, who takes pleaſure in attaining more extenſive knowledge of the ſubject; who, by comparing the practice of other potters with his own, and by making new trials, and varying the compoſition, the glazing, the firing, and other parts of the proceſs, endeavours to make improvements upon the art, or to underſtand it better than before; ſuch a perſon, in my opinion, is a philoſopher, or a man of thought, ſtudy, and invention.

"It may be objected, perhaps, that I uſe ſome freedom with common language in this manner of applying the term philoſopher, when I do not confine it, as is commonly done, to men of great learning and retirement, but apply it to any man who endeavours to acquire knowledge, or thinks and reaſons upon any uſeful ſubject. In this ſenſe, the term, it may be ſaid, will apply to a plain farmer, if he only ſtudies the conſtruction of his plough, and how far it is adapted to produce, in the beſt manner, the effect for which it is intended, and perhaps endeavours to improve it. And in ſo far as he does this, I have no ſcruple to reckon him a philoſopher; a ruſtic one he may poſſibly be thought, but a more uſeful one than many who think the title indiſputably their's. Men of great learning and retirement often contribute little or nothing to the progreſs of improvement. They ſpend their time in learning and admiring the inventions of others, without ever propoſing a new thought of their own, or ever diſcovering one uſeful power in nature." Vol. i. p. 6.

Upon

Upon similar grounds, Dr. Black is of opinion that chemistry is a science, although it had, even by authors of the highest reputation, been described as an art. Be that as it may, we shall only observe, that the usual definitions of it may be reduced to two classes: by some, chemistry is said to treat of the separation of natural bodies into their constituent parts, and of the properties and recomposition of those parts; by others, it is said to treat of the particular qualities of bodies. Dr. Black shows, that neither of these definitions will at all accord with what is understood by the word *chemistry*. In effect, how numerous are the cases in which neither analysis nor synthesis occurs in the experiments of the chemists. The second definition is still less admissible: as many peculiar qualities, inherent in certain bodies, are by no means in the province of the chemist to study; for instance, magnetism, the transmission of light, &c. Having rejected the definitions of others, Dr. Black gives his own, in the following words.

"Chemistry is the science or study of those effects and qualities of matter which are discovered by mixing bodies variously together, or by applying them to one another with a view to mixture; and by exposing them to different degrees of heat, alone, or in mixture with one another, in order to enlarge our knowledge of nature, and to promote the useful arts. Or, in fewer words (we may say), that the chemist studies the effects produced by heat and by mixture, in all bodies, or mixtures of bodies, natural or artificial, and studies them with a view to the improvement of arts and the knowledge of nature." P. 12.

The cool judgment and philosophical discrimination which formed the principal features in the character of Dr. Black, are evident in this definition. We perfectly agree in opinion with the author, when he proceeds to say, that it takes in all that is proper to chemistry and inseparable from it; and, at the same time, leaves out every thing that does not belong to the science. We have bestowed the more attention on this subject, being fully persuaded, that there is no species of knowledge whose boundaries have been so ill defined, and indeed continue to be so, in the works of the most celebrated of its professors, as chemistry. The revolutions of this word afford much matter for lexicographers; the cause of which is thus judiciously stated by Dr. Black.

"Some of those who tried to give a proper definition of chemistry thought it was necessary to comprehend in their definition, all those subjects concerning which the chemists had attempted to reason; and that all the qualities and phænomena which they had endeavoured to explain were proper and necessary objects of chemistry. But this was surely a very great error; for, although chemical experiments have

thrown ſome light on the digeſtion of the food in the ſtomach, we muſt not therefore conſider the ſtudy and knowledge of the digeſtion of our food as an article which belongs in particular to chemiſtry: the branch of ſcience to which it eſpecially belongs is the ſtudy of medicine. Some of the chemiſts have pretended to explain the virtues of moſt of the remedies empl yed by phyſicians, ſuppoſing them to depend on certain proportions which they contained of the imaginary principles, ſalt, ſulphur, water, earth, and others. Muſt we, on this account, admit that the ſtudy of the virtues of remedies does not belong to the phyſician, but to the chemiſt? They alſo attempted to explain the phænomena of thunder and lightning, by ſuppoſing that nitrous and other vapours were elevated into the atmoſphere, and acted there on one another, as we ſee them act in exploding compoſitions. Shall we, therefore, conſider the ſtudy of theſe meteors as a neceſſary part of chemical ſtudy or knowledge, although later diſcoveries have ſhown the ſtudy of them belongs moſt particularly to the electrician?

"The diſcoveries of the geometer have enabled him to explain many things in mechanics, in optics, in aſtronomy, and in the ſtructure of the bodies of animals; but we are not therefore to ſay, that all theſe branches of knowledge belong to geometry, and make a proper part of it. The only ſtudy, which belongs in particular to the geometer, is that of the properties and relations of lines, figures, and quantities. The knowledge he acquires by the ſtudy of theſe, proves a ſource from which we derive many clear explications of obſcure points, and the ſolution of the moſt intricate queſtions in other ſciences; but all theſe other ſciences, as they are diſtinct from one another, are likewiſe ſo from the ſtudy which principally occupies and characterizes the geometer.

"Chemiſtry, therefore, muſt be underſtood to have the ſame relation to many other branches of knowledge that geometry has. It ſupplies principles, by which many otherwiſe dark and intricate points, in theſe other ſciences, are clearly explained; and thus throws much light on many of the great operations of nature. But if we deſire to form a juſt judgment of the nature and limits of this ſcience, we muſt not conſider theſe applications of it to the ſupport and illuſtration of others as eſſential parts of chemiſtry, or as parts which muſt be compriſed in its definition. In defining this ſcience, we muſt confine our attention to that body of knowledge which principally occupies and engages the chemiſt, and by the means of which he is enabled to throw light upon other ſciences more or leſs allied to his own. What is above ſtated will, I hope, ſerve to convey a preciſe idea of the extent and nature of chemiſtry; and, at the ſame time, ſhow that the chemiſt does not confine his attention to mere facts; but that his ſtudy is a ſpeculative and philoſophical ſcience, proceeding, like all other ſuch ſciences, on the relation of cauſe and effect." P. 14.

We recommend theſe obſervations to the attention of the profeſſors of chemiſtry, who, from an ill-judged wiſh to extend the ſcience, are but too apt to confound the applications of chemiſtry with the ſcience itſelf. In like manner, the ſchoolmen

schoolmen reduced all the different branches of knowledge to logic, on account of the universal use of that instrument of investigation; and many mathematicians would fain usurp the whole extent of natural knowledge, and even make inroads into the provinces of moral philosophy and theology, because, forsooth, quantity is sometimes necessarily considered in those branches of learning. Although Dr. Black thus carefully guards against such an undue extension of the science of which he treats, he does not neglect the application of it, when proper opportunities occur, to the illustration and improvement of pharmacy, and other chemical arts.

The work is divided into two principal divisions. The first of which treats of the "more general doctrines" of chemistry. This division the author commences with an account of the more general or universal effects of heat. He is of opinion, that heat is caused by a peculiar matter; and gives the preference to the hypothesis of Dr. Cleghorn relating to this subject. Cold is therefore considered merely as the absence of heat; yet it may be observed, that the opinion of its being caused by a peculiar matter has still a number of adherents, who think that opinion is rendered more probable by the late observation of Mr. Dalton, that the expansion of water is the same for any number of thermometric degrees above or below the maximum of density, which corresponds with 42°.5 of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The expansion of bodies by heat, the causes of fluidity, and of the formation of vapour, the phænomena of ignition or incandescence, and of combustion, are explained with the utmost clearness. These doctrines are illustrated by the most simple experiments, and explained by a clear and satisfactory train of reasoning.

It was to the precision which Dr. Black introduced into the theory of heat that he was chiefly indebted for the portion of fame he so justly enjoyed. This subject was the favourite object of his researches; it is, of course, the most laboured part of the work; and displays, in every page, the hand of a master. We regret that the diffuse style in which the whole subject is treated renders it impossible, without exceeding our usual limits, to give such an extract as would exhibit the plain and familiar manner in which these Lectures are delivered. To engage the attention of those pupils who attended his lectures without much previous knowledge, and to be perfectly intelligible to them, was considered by Dr. Black as of the highest importance. To discuss nice and abstruse philosophical opinions, to inculcate refined doctrines which required a reference to the disquisitions of preceding philosophers, he considered entirely

tirely inapplicable to his ſituation, as a teacher of the elements of chemiſtry.

The general effects of mixture are next conſidered. Dr. Black does not neglect, in this part, to notice the change of denſity which uſually takes place in combinations, although this circumſtance has not been ſufficiently noticed by chemiſts. The theory of chemical mixture and combination he conceives to have been firſt ſucceſsfully connected with the other part of the knowledge of nature, in Sir Iſaac Newton's Optics; and he conſiders the queries ſubjoined to that celebrated work, as a more ſatisfactory view of the phænomena which occur in chemical mixtures than any that had been offered before. Although fully ſenſible of the value of thoſe conjectures, as to the cauſes of the union of bodies, we muſt obſerve, that we cannot entirely accede to the opinion, that the earlier chemiſts had no intelligible theory. If the opinions of the ancient chemiſts be ſtripped of their adventitious circumſtances, they will be reduced to this ſimple hypotheſis, that the phænomena exhibited by bodies, on being mixed, depend on the ultimate principles of which they are compoſed. Theſe chemiſts obſerved, that all bodies, when treated chemically, are capable of being arranged into a ſmall number of claſſes, the individuals of which poſſeſs properties common to the whole claſs, but paſs, by inſenſible gradations, into thoſe of the other claſſes: they were hence induced to aſſume the exiſtence of as many principles as they admitted claſſes. By inſulating the characters of each claſs as completely as poſſible from thoſe of the others, they eſtabliſhed, hypothetically, the properties of the ſeveral principles; and, from the different proportions in which theſe principles were ſuppoſed to be contained in mixed bodies, they deduced, on the other hand, the properties of thoſe bodies: an hypotheſis certainly as intelligible as the mechanical one, although the cauſe of union and ſeparation is involved in equal obſcurity with that of gravitation. The imperfection of their modes of analyſis led them to place, perhaps, too much reliance upon inductive reaſoning; and to receive as principles, bodies which ſubſequent obſervations have ſhown to be compounds; but the main feature of their theory has been revived, and ably ſupported, by Berthollet.

Sir Iſaac Newton, paſſing from his ſucceſsful inveſtigation of the ſimple theory of the celeſtial movements, to the conſideration of the other motions of bodies, was led to imagine, that chemical phænomena depended upon principles of motion, equally general in their operation and analogous in their origin. Theſe ideas, however, he propoſed only as mere ſurmiſes; but his ſucceſſors, with more boldneſs, have aſſumed them

them as incontrovertible truths, and endeavoured to extend them; yet they have never been able to advance a single step, in explaining the phænomena of the science by their assistance. We think the ingenious speculations of Professor Robison, which form a considerable portion of the notes (although perfectly applicable to his situation as a professor of natural philosophy), are rather misplaced in the present work; Dr. Black being particularly averse to such discussions, and, not unjustly, looking upon them as foreign to the studies of a chemist.

The chemical apparatus is the object of the third part of the more general doctrines of chemistry. Dr. B. under this title, considers only what is meant in common language by that term; whereas Boerhaave had included, under this head, fire, air, and the several solvents used by chemists; a mode of procedure which the author justly considers as preposterous and absurd. Simplicity was a distinguishing feature of Dr. Black's practical researches; he therefore abstains from describing any complicated apparatus, and confines himself to the more simple instruments. The plate, exhibiting the forms of the vessels used by chemists, has no traces of that elegance of taste which is ascribed to the author; the figures being very uncouth, and far less beautiful than the most common kinds of the real objects.

The chemical history of bodies occupies the second division of this work, as they constitute what the author terms the more particular doctrines of chemistry. Dr. Black divides the objects of this science into only five classes, namely, salts, earths, inflammable substances, metals, and water. We are perfectly of opinion with him, that there is no necessity for constituting a class of gaseous fluids; yet we must confess, that there did, at first sight, appear to us a slight deficiency in this arrangement, on account of the apparent neglect of atmospheric air, and of its component parts; but, as we proceeded in the work, we readily acquiesced in the manner in which these are connected with nitrous acid; although we still continue to think, that if they had formed an additional class, the arrangement would have been more perfect.

Salts, as has long been usual with practical chemists, first occupy the attention of the author; and he commences the class with an account of their general properties. In the first genus of alkaline salts, he describes what are called, in the French school, the alkaline carbonates, as those are more common than the pure alkalies. In the genus of acid salts, only the more common acids are considered, namely, the vitriolic, sulphurous, nitrous, muriatic, and acetous acids, the acid of tartar, and sedative salt. The neutral salts formed by these

acids,

acids and the alkalies, occupy the remainder of the claſs of ſalts, which concludes the firſt volume. At the end, we have an explanation of Bergmann's, and of the French Nomenclature of ſaline bodies, with a propoſal of the author's, for a new Nomenclature of a ſimilar kind.

The ſecond volume commences with the chemical hiſtory of the claſs of earths. The arrangement of theſe bodies is founded upon mineralogical principles rather than chemical, on account, probably, of the impracticability of forming moſt of them by art. They are divided into five genera; the hiſtory of the pure earths being introduced where the ſubſtances which contain them in greateſt abundance are mentioned. In like manner, the cauſtic alkalies are mentioned under the article calcareous earth, as they are prepared by the means of it; and the hiſtory of the phoſphoric acid, and of ſeveral other bodies, are introduced when the minerals which contain them are examined.

Under the claſs of inflammable ſubſtances, Dr. Black includes only the more ſimple kinds, namely, inflammable air, phoſphorus, ſulphur, pure charcoal or the diamond, ardent ſpirit, oils, and the bitumens. The proximate principles of vegetables and animals belong, indeed, for the moſt part, to this claſs; but, as they have ſome peculiarities, he conſiders it better to treat of them ſeparately at the end of the courſe. They are not mentioned in the preſent volumes: ſhould, however, the reception of this work afford ſufficient encouragement, Dr. Robiſon promiſes a ſupplementary volume on them.

Metallic ſubſtances, which compoſe the fourth claſs, are copiouſly deſcribed, in fifteen genera, arranged chiefly according to their diſpoſition to be calcined or burned, namely, "arſenic, magneſium, iron, mercury, antimony, zinc or ſpelter, biſmuth or tinglaſs, cobalt, niccolum, lead, tin, copper, ſilver, gold, and platinum". Dr. Black did not conſider the very imperfect knowledge acquired of ſome other bodies which have been admitted into the claſs of metals, as ſufficiently important to form a part of the elements of chemiſtry; hence their chemical hiſtory, like that of the new earths, is omitted.

Water forms the laſt claſs; and a ſhort account of the natural hiſtory and analyſis of the various kinds of water concludes the work. The want of a table of contents is very ſenſibly felt; the deficiency of an index has, ſince the publication, been ſupplied, but we have not ſeen it.

Prefixed to the work is a well-written Preface, by the editor, in which the life of Dr. Black is introduced. Numerous notes

notes and additions are alſo given: ſome of theſe notes are inſerted at their proper places; but moſt of the longer ones are, with great inconvenience to the reader, placed at the end of each volume. If we except the ſpeculations we have already mentioned, or, to ſpeak more properly, thoſe warnings againſt any crude attempts to explain the theory of chemiſtry upon mechanical principles, by ſhowing the immenſe difficulties which muſt be overcome, the additions by Dr. Robiſon excite conſiderable intereſt.

The modeſt and unaſſuming character of the author, who was ever more ſolicitous to diſcharge the duties of his Profeſſorſhip than to publiſh his diſcoveries in a more permanent form, ſubjected him to the moſt unprincipled plagiariſms. As his ill health, and the extreme faſtidiouſneſs in compoſitions for the preſs, which was dictated by his nice ſenſe of propriety, rendered it impoſſible for him, towards the cloſe of his life, to vindicate his own fame, we are glad to find that his friend and editor has performed that taſk. The inſincerity and duplicity of Lavoiſier are expoſed with great propriety; and even M. De Luc is involved in ſome very ſerious charges, which, from our high regard for every part of his character, we hope he will be able to repel. See note 8, vol. i. p. 522.

It is not to the private claims of Dr. Black only, that the editor has confined himſelf; he alſo ably ſeconds his friend, in bringing forward the diſcoveries of the Engliſh and Swediſh chemiſts, to whom we owe the preſent advanced ſtate of the ſcience, and in repelling the claims of the French to theſe diſcoveries. The modern theory of combuſtion is clearly ſhown to belong to Hooke, and not to Lavoiſier. Reſpecting the new French language of Chemiſtry, Dr. Robiſon ſays,

"Dr. Black highly approved of a ſyſtematic Nomenclature, and thought the French one extremely ingenious, and that its many barbariſms and philoſophical incongruities ſhould be overlooked, as ſomething unavoidable, or that they ſhould be corrected. Accordingly he occupied himſelf a good deal on the ſubject; but his notes are ſo imperfect, and, I may ſay, undecided, that I could not make any uſe of them. He diſapproved, however, exceedingly of the entire ſubſtitution of this for all other denominations of chemical ſubſtances; and affirmed that proper names, where they can be had, ſhould on all occaſions be preferred. The employment of the ſcientific names only, gives an appearance of knowledge without the reality of ſcience. It is merely an abbreviation of language. There is the ſame neceſſity of learning that the muriat of ſoda is common ſea ſalt, as that ſea ſalt is the muriat of ſoda. Without the laſt, indeed, you are not a chemiſt; but without the firſt, your chemiſtry is of no uſe. He was, therefore, for retaining all the old names that were, ſtrictly ſpeaking, proper names; ſuch as, kali, muria, ſoda, natrum, nitrum. He thought air

as good a name as gas, and combuſtion as chemical a phenomenon as oxygenation.

" A determination to be the founder of a ſyſtem, and a ſect of philoſophers, ſeems to have ſeduced Mr. Lavoiſier, and made him acquieſce in meaſures which may be called violent and unbecoming. As for the *imitatores, ſervum pecus*, they boggled at no incongruity with common language and ſentiment; and had rather a pride in it, as a mark of their authority over the opinions of other men. What can be more abſurd than to give the name oxygenation to the formation of taſteleſs water or charcoal, or of combuſtion, to phenomena where neither heat nor light are obſerved? No knowledge whatever is acquired by the excluſive uſe of this Nomenclature; and it has introduced into chemiſtry the ſame licentious dialectic, that the Ariſtotelian metaphyſics introduced into the ſchools of philoſophy, and will produce the ſame bigotry and the ſame ignorance. It gives the appearance of reſearch to mere technical language; and many pages of modern ſyſtems of chemiſtry

" are but the naming of their tools." *Hudibras.*

Not only no acquiſition is made of knowledge, but if the theory be erroneous in any circumſtance (and what philoſopher will ſay that this is impoſſible) the error muſt inſeparably adhere to every name, and every phraſe, and every opinion. But all this is only the licence of literary ambition and vanity. The ſame principles, and the very ſame men, formed this Nomenclature, and the new Kalendar and metrical ſyſtem of the French. But theſe inconveniences are not eſſential to a good ſyſtematic Nomenclature. Had all the proper names been retained, and had a becoming deference been paid to ordinary language and ſentiment, the Nomenclature would have been much more intelligible,—would be free from paradox,—and Mr. Lavoiſier's well deſerved honours would have been fully ſecured to him. Newton ſtill ſtands at the head of philoſophers, although they ſtill ſpeak of the ſun's path round the heavens, and retain the old aſtronomical language. But Newton had no ſuch ambition; nor did the Royal Society furniſh ſuch a *legion of honour* as Mr. Lavoiſier found among his countrymen." P. 556.

The juſtneſs of the above obſervations is very ſtriking. In another place, the editor remarks that,

" The doctrines of Lavoiſier were preached by the aſſociated chemiſts as the ſyſtem of *French Chemiſtry*. Mr. Fourcroy, Monge, De Morveau, and others, repeatedly give it this name, with ſome exultation. It was propagated as a public concern; and even propagated in the way in which that nation always chooſes to act, by addreſs, and with authority. Every thing pertaining to the ſyſtem was treated in council, and all the leading experiments were documented by committees of the Academy of Sciences. To accompliſh this purpoſe more effectually, they publiſhed the *Annales de Chymie* in concert, and they formed a new language, with the pretext indeed of improving ſcience; but, in reality, that every thing might be forgotten which did not originate in France.—The plan was the ſame with that of

Fabre

Fabre d'Eglantine with his new Kalendar; and the principle was that of Rabaud.—*Il faut tout detruire,—oui,—tout detruire,—parce qu'il faut tout recréer.*

" It is not undeſerving of remark, that not only does this principle or aim of the new Nomenclature greatly reſemble that of the new Calendar, and the new meaſures of France; but that ſeveral of this chemical convention were alſo aſſiſtants, officially, to Fabre d'Eglantine in his project. La Place was in a high department of public buſineſs. Monge was a miniſter of ſtate; and, ere this, had ſigned the death-warrant of his Sovereign. Meunier was a general officer. Morveau was a commiſſary of the Convention; and perſecuted, with the moſt cruel virulence, the nobleſſe of his province, who had twice paid his debts, and given him 24,000 livres to enable him to proſecute his chemical inquiries. He was the chief agent in framing the Nomenclature. Haſſenfratz, the publiſher of the Nomenclature, and of the ſymbols which he had contrived, was alſo high in office, and moſt active in all the projects of Robeſpierre. It is not, therefore, on light grounds that I have aſſigned the ſame motive to the Nomenclature and to the Calendar." Vol. ii. p. 218.

We are not certain that it was neceſſary to rake into the private character of the contrivers of the new Nomenclature; but that the editor has aſſigned the true motive for its introduction, there can be no doubt: for, if the improvement of ſcience had been the object, that would have dictated the adoption of the ſyſtem of Bergmann, or of any of the other chemiſts, who were exerting themſelves in improving, *but not altering*, the language of Chemiſtry. Of the pitiful triumphs in which the French junto indulged themſelves, on their ſuppoſed victory over the northern chemiſts, Dr. R. relates a curious anecdote, from Profeſſor Lichtenberg of Gottingen.

" He ſays, that when the aſſociation had finiſhed their experiments on the compoſition and decompoſition of water, which filled up all the gaps of the ſyſtem, they had a ſolemn meeting in Paris, in which, Madame Lavoiſier, in the habit of a prieſteſs, burned on an altar, Stahl's *Chemiæ dogmaticæ et experimentalis Fundamenta*, ſolemn muſic playing a *requiem*; and he remarks, that if Newton had been capable of ſuch a childiſh triumph over the vortices of Des Cartes, he could never be ſuppoſed the man who wrote the *Principia*. I might add, that if Newton or Black had ſo exulted over Des Cartes and Meyer, their countrymen would have concluded they were out of their ſenſes. But at Paris every thing becomes a mode, and muſt be *fêté*. Dr. Black's nice ſenſe of propriety made the intriguing conduct and arrogant aſſumption of all merit by the French chemiſts extremely offenſive to him, and has probably made him ſo minutely careful to place in full view all the labours and diſcoveries of the Britiſh and Swediſh chemiſts, particularly thoſe of Cavendiſh and Scheele, which ſupplied the great facts on which the ingenious doctrine of Lavoiſier is founded." P. 282.

This

This vain French parade seems only an imitation, adapted to the manners of Paris, of the well-known action of Theophrastus Paracelsus; who, seated in his professional chair at Basil, publicly burned the works of Galen and Avicenna. The grossness of this action can only be excused by the general manners of the times, and the violence of his temper, which bordered upon madness; but the motive was far more honourable than that of his imitators. Paracelsus, aware of the mischiefs which a too great fondness for the systematic authors had introduced into medicine, was simply desirous of calling the attention of his pupils to Hippocrates, and to exhort them to rely upon their own observations, rather than submit implicitly to any single guide. In the French ceremony, the very reverse is visible; the parasites of a rich contractor, who has the vanity to found a sect of philosophy, profanely sacrifice to him the works of the most celebrated author in the science. Instead of the overthrow of dogmatism, we behold its establishment.

The editor informs us, of the great labour he has been obliged to take, in rendering this work fit for the eye of the public; the greater part having been obliged to be made up from loose papers of the author, and from notes taken by his pupils; and, indeed, much credit is due to him for the care bestowed in this preparation. We do not perceive that any thing has escaped his attention, except a very inferior matter, though still worth some notice, the titles and names of the persons mentioned. Mr. and Dr. are used almost indiscriminately; and the name of the same person is frequently spelt differently, even in the same page. Thus, we have very frequently Dr. Hooke, and still oftener Dr. Scheele; for Mr. Hooke, and Mr. Scheele. In like manner we have Mr. Irvine, (sometimes Irvin) Mr. Franklin, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Gadolin, (in vol. i. p. 79, Godolin) Mr. Boerhaave, Mr. Woolaston, (Wollaston) Mr. Fordyce, Mr. Gahn, Mr. Macquer; all of whom have certainly a right to be styled Doctors. Bergmann, if he must have his title, should be, not Mr. but Sir Torbern. Mr. Tenant, is printed in various places, instead of Tennant. Dr. Schaw, vol. i. p. 332, twice, for Dr. Shaw. Mrs. Hulsham, vol. ii. p. 618, twice, is certainly meant for Mrs. Fulhame. A few other errata require correction, but they are by no means numerous.

Although this work does not contain the chemical history of the newly discovered bodies, it certainly contains a sufficient mass of knowledge to form the basis, upon which a more enlarged structure may afterwards be reared. The plainness of the style, the use of the common language, instead of the technical

technical ſubtleties now ſo prevalent, and the admirable order in which every thing is introduced, all concur to render it one of the beſt introductions to the ſcience. The elements of Chemiſtry, and its principal applications, are developed ſo familiarly, and ſo gradually, that the ſtudent perceives his progreſs only by his improvement. At the ſame time that he acquires the preſent theory of Chemiſtry, he is guarded againſt placing too great reliance upon it; and thus acquires that degree of caution, which is perhaps more neceſſary to a chemiſt than to any other philoſopher, on account of the peculiar difficulties that occur in the theory of the ſcience.

We could have wiſhed that the language had, in ſome inſtances, been leſs prolix; it would have made a better appearance in print. We muſt indeed allow, that language when ſpoken requires a diffuſer ſtyle, and frequent repetitions; theſe however are not requiſite when we can peruſe the work at our leiſure, and have the power of referring to former doctrines. We are afraid, that the high price of this work may prevent its falling into the hands of thoſe junior ſtudents, to whoſe uſe it is moſt adapted; we hope, however, that we ſhall ſoon ſee the promiſed continuation, on the Chemiſtry of the parts of organized bodies.

ART. XII. *The Iliad and Odyſſey of Homer, tranſlated into Engliſh Blank Verſe, by the late William Cowper, Eſq. The Second Edition, with copious Alterations and Notes, prepared for the Preſs by the Tranſlator, and now publiſhed with a Preface, by his Kinſman, J. Johnſon, LL. B. Chaplain to the Biſhop of Peterborough. Four Volumes.* 8vo. 1l. 12s. Johnſon. 1802.

THE notices reſpecting the reviſal of this tranſlation, interwoven with Mr. Hayley's account of Cowper, excited, as they could not fail to do, a lively intereſt for the work. With Mr. Johnſon, the preſent editor, we were there alſo made acquainted; from whom we have now, in a ſeparate Preface, a more connected account of its progreſs and concluſion. Cowper alſo has left a Preface, which is ſubjoined to the Preface of the firſt edition, and explains the degree of reviſion which he thought proper to beſtow upon it. It had been a very general opinion, among competent judges, that the tranſlator had, in the firſt inſtance, ſacrificed too much to the deſire of varying his verſification; that too many harſh

and

and by far too many proſaic lines, had been admitted into it, through fear of diſguſting by monotony. The principle was right and ſound; but it was generally thought that Cowper had carried it too far, and that his tranſlation of Homer had materially ſuffered from it. To the whole of the charge he does not plead guilty in his ſecond Preface. Yet he thinks it right to comply, in ſome degree, with the public taſte.

"Unwilling", he ſays, "to ſeem obſtinate, I conformed myſelf in ſome meaſure to theſe objections, though unconvinced of their propriety. Several of the rudeſt and moſt unſhapely lines I compoſed anew; and ſeveral of the pauſes leaſt in uſe I diſplaced for the ſake of an eaſier enunciation.—And this was the ſtate of the work, after the reviſal given it about ſeven years ſince. Between that reviſal and the preſent, a conſiderable time intervened, and the effect of long diſcontinuance was, that I became more diſſatisfied with it myſelf, than the moſt difficult to be pleaſed of all my judges. Not for the ſake of a few uneven lines or unwonted pauſes, but for reaſons far more ſubſtantial. The diction ſeemed to me in many paſſages, either not ſufficiently elevated, or deficient in the grace of eaſe, and in others I found the ſenſe of the original either not adequately expreſſed, or miſapprehended. Many eliſions ſtill remained unſoftened; the compound epithets I found not always happily combined, and the ſame ſometimes too frequently repeated." Vol. i. p. xlii.

No work perhaps was ever more improved by ſuch compliance with the public opinion, and employment of ſecond thoughts, than the preſent; which we will endeavour in ſome meaſure to ſhow, though it is not eaſy to do ſo within the ordinary compaſs of a critique. The reader muſt be contented with a few ſpecimens, out of multitudes which might be taken, and muſt ſeek the reſt for himſelf. The reviſion of the Odyſſey was the work of leſs than eight months, the Iliad occupied the intervals of ſeveral years. This difference, however, aroſe not from the proportion of labour beſtowed, but from the unfortunate interruptions which impeded the one, while the other went on ſmoothly from its commencement. The Odyſſey, by the author's account, is much more changed than the Iliad, on which ſubject he ſpeaks in the following manner:

"I know not that I can add any thing material on the ſubject of this laſt reviſal, unleſs it be proper to give the reaſon why the Iliad, though greatly altered, has undergone much fewer alterations than the Odyſſey. The true reaſon I believe is this. The Iliad demanded my utmoſt poſſible exertions; it ſeemed to me like an aſcent almoſt perpendicular, which could not be ſurmounted at leſs coſt than of all the labour that I could beſtow upon it. The Odyſſey, on the contrary, ſeemed to reſemble an open and level country, through which I might travel at my eaſe. The latter therefore betrayed me into ſome negligence, which, though

though little conſcious of it at the time, on an accurate ſearch, I found had left many diſagreeable effects behind it." P. xlv.

Notwithſtanding this declaration, there is hardly any part of the work more improved in the ſecond edition than the opening of the Iliad, which every critical reader will ſee by comparing them.

Firſt Edition.

" *Achilles ſing, O Goddeſs! Peleus' ſon*
His wrath pernicious, who ten thouſand woes
Cauſed to Achaia's hoſt, ſent *many a ſoul*
Illuſtrious into Ades premature.
And Heroes gave (ſo ſtood the will of Jove)
To dogs, and to all rav'ning fowls a prey
When fierce diſpute had ſeparated once
The noble chief Achilles, from the ſon
Of Atreus, Agamemnon King of men.
Who them to ſtrife impeli'd? What Pow'r divine?
Latona's ſon and Jove's. For He, incenſed
Againſt the King, a foul contagion raiſed
In all the hoſt, and multitudes deſtroy'd,
For that the ſon of Atreus had his prieſt
Diſhonour'd, Chryſes. To the fleet he came
Bearing rich ranſom glorious to redeem
His daughter, and his hands charged with the wreath
And golden ſceptre of the God ſhaft-arm'd."

Second Editoon.

" Sing Muſe the deadly wrath of Peleus' ſon
Achilles, ſource of many thouſand woes
To the Achaian hoſt, which num'rous ſouls
Of Heroes ſent to Ades premature,
And left their bodies to devouring dogs
And birds of heav'n (ſo Jove his will perform'd)
From that dread hour when diſcord firſt embroil'd
Achilles and Atrides King of men.
Who of the Gods impell'd them to contend?
Latona's ſon and Jove's. For He, incenſed
Againſt the King, a foul contagion raiſed
In all the hoſt, and multitudes deſtroy'd,
For the affront from Atreus' ſon received
By his prieſt Chryſes. To the fleet of Greece
He came with precious ranſom to redeem
His captive daughter, and Apollo's wreath
And golden ſceptre bearing in his hand." Vol. i. p. 1.

It is perfectly manifeſt, that every kind of improvement has been beſtowed on this opening, in the reviſion. The ſentences are made more compact, the lines more harmonious, and the conſtruction, from being harſh and foreign, is rendered truly

Engliſh.

Engliſh. The fourteenth and fifteenth lines of the firſt edition are hardly intelligible to a mere Engliſh reader; and the epithet *ſhaft-arm'd* was both injudicious in itſelf, and ill-placed. It is much better removed. At the ſame time, in ſome remarkable paſſages of the Iliad, no alteration has been made. We ſoon turned, as to a favourite, to the fine ſpeech of Sarpedon to Glaucus, in the twelfth Book, but it does not exhibit a ſingle change. No change indeed was neceſſary. It is rendered with equal beauty and vigour, and bears reading either with the admirable original, or with the highly finiſhed verſion given by Pope, which is one of the moſt ſtriking paſſages of his wonderful work. The ſpeech of Achilles to Ulyſſes and Neſtor, in the ninth Book, is another of thoſe to which every lover of Homer will direct his early attention. Here we find alterations of importance, though not ſo numerous as in the paſſage juſt cited. Thus, inſtead of

> " *For I abhor the man, not more the gates*
> *Of Hell itſelf, whoſe words belie his heart.*
> So ſhall not mine. *My judgment undiſguiſed*
> Is this."

We now have,

> " For as the gates of Ades I deteſt
> The man, whoſe heart and language diſagree.
> So ſhall not mine. My moſt approv'd reſolve
> Is this."

The next alteration is this:

> " I, after all *my labours*, who expos'd
> *My* life *continual* in the field, have earn'd
> *No very ſumptuous* prize. As the *poor* bird"—

In the ſecond edition it ſtands,

> " I, after all my toils, who have expos'd
> Life daily in the field, have earn'd no prize
> Superior to the reſt; but as the bird"—&c.

The improvement here gained is vigour. An omiſſion, a few lines lower, ſeems rather a ſacrifice to delicacy. It is the rendering of the ſingle word τιρπισθω; in which, perhaps, Cowper was over ſcrupulous. A little lower, a line remains unaltered, which, if it had caught the tranſlator's attention, he would probably have invigorated.

> " And my arm
> Eſcap'd with difficulty *even* there".

The

The word *even* is too feeble a prop to ſupport ſuch a ſentence. Cowper, perhaps, thought otherwiſe; for the fourteenth line of the Odyſſey, alſo uncorrected, ſtands,

" As it may pleaſe thee *even* in our ears",

The remainder of the ſpeech is unchanged. An examination ſo minute as this cannot be very far continued; but we muſt take a ſpecimen or two from the Odyſſey.

The opening of this poem, contrary to what we obſerved in the Iliad, exhibits no corrections; nor do we alledge that they were neceſſary, The commencement is ſimple, yet dignified; and, except the fourteenth line juſt mentioned, not liable to objection. The firſt changes of any conſequence appear in the ſpeech of Jupiter, l. 41 of that Book. This before ſtood thus:

" *Alas! how prone are human kind to blame*
The Pow'rs of Heav'n! From us, they ſay, proceed
The ills which they endure, yet more than fate
Herſelf inflicts, by their own crimes incur.
So now Ægiſthus, *by no force conſtrain'd*
Of deſtiny, Atrides' *wedded* wife
Took to his bed, and him at his return
Slew, not unwarn'd of his own dreadful end
By us; for we commanded Hermes down
The watchful Argicide, who bade him fear", &c.

Thus far, almoſt every thing is altered in the new edition, and ſurely with acceſſion of terſeneſs and vigour. The reſt of the ſpeech remains as at firſt.

Second Edition.

" How raſh are human-kind! who charge on us
Their ſufferings, far more truly the reſult
Of their own folly, than of our decrees.
So now Ægiſthus, under no conſtraint
Of deſtiny, hath ta'en Atrides' wife
To his own bed, and him at his return
Hath foully ſlain, though not unwarn'd by us
That he would ſurely periſh; for we ſent
The watchful Argicide, who bade him fear
Alike to ſlay the King or woo the Queen", &c. T. 3, p. 2.

A tranſition line frequently introduced in this Book is improved greatly at preſent, by being changed from

" Whom anſwer'd then Pallas cærulean-eyed",

to the following line, which alſo had been uſed before, but not ſo frequently,

" To whom Minerva, Goddeſs azure-eyed".

The opening of the ſpeech of Telemachus to Antinous, in the ſecond Book, is much amended.

Firſt Edition.

" Him prudent, then, anſwer'd Telemachus.
Antinoüs! it is not poſſible
That I ſhould thruſt her forth againſt her will
Who hath produced and rear'd me. Be he dead
Or ſtill alive, my Sire is far remote."

Second Edition.

" Then prudent, thus Telemachus replied.
Antinoüs! to thruſt the mother forth
Who gave me birth and rear'd me, were a deed
Unnat'ral and impoſſible to me.
Alive or dead, my Sire is far remote." P. 34.

The ſpeech of Penelope, when informed of the departure of Telemachus, in Book 4, may exhibit the correcting care of the tranſlator once more, and to advantage.

Firſt Edition.

" Hear me, ye maidens! for of *woman* born
Coeval with me, none hath ne'er receiv'd
Such plenteous ſorrow from the Gods as I,
Who firſt my noble huſband loſt, endued
With courage lion-like, of all the Greeks
The chief, with ev'ry virtue moſt adorn'd;
A prince all-excellent, whoſe glorious praiſe
Through Hellas and all Argos flew diffus'd.
And now my darling ſon,—him ſtorms have ſnatch'd
Far hence inglorious, and I knew it not.
Ah, treach'rous ſervants! conſcious as ye were
Of his deſign, not one of you the thought
Conceiv'd to wake me when he went on board.
For had but the report once reach'd my ear,
He either had not gone (how much ſoe'er
He wiſh'd to leave me) or had left me dead.
But haſte ye, bid my ancient ſervant come,
Dolion (whom, when I left my father's houſe,
He gave me, and whoſe office is to attend
My num'rous garden plants), that he may ſeek
At once Laertes, and may tell him all;
Who may contrive ſome remedy, perchance,
Or fit expedient, and ſhall come abroad,

To

To weep before the men who wiſh to ſlay
Even the prince, godlike Ulyſſes' ſon."

In this ſpeech, nothing is altered excepting the words printed in Italics. In the firſt place, *women* is changed to *woman*. In the ſecond inſtance, we read,

" For had I known his purpoſe to depart".

The cloſe of the ſpeech contains the principal correction, which now ſtands thus;

" He may perchance ſome remedy deviſe,
And weeping, move the people to withſtand
Theſe cruel men, who purpoſe to deſtroy
My ſon, ſole offſpring of his godlike Sire". P. 121.

Though theſe few ſpecimens fall very far ſhort of an exact and critical collation of the editions, yet they may ſerve abundantly to ſhow the reader the manner in which the tranſlator has gone over his work. He is not anxious to make alterations; but where they ſeemed in any degree neceſſary, he is far from ſparing of them. Sometimes many lines occur without a change; ſometimes, for nearly as many together, almoſt every thing is new modelled. In other places, a ſingle word is tranſpoſed or altered, but very ſeldom without real and manifeſt advantage. It has been obſerved, that in Pope's corrections of ſome of thoſe writers who tranſlated for him in the Odyſſey (extant in the Britiſh Muſeum) we may ſee his practical art of criticiſm, and perceive by what artifices he elevated an indifferent paſſage to a level with his own compoſitions. Here we may ſee Cowper's Art of Criticiſm practiſed on himſelf; and a careful collation of paſſages in the firſt and ſecond edition of this tranſlation would be perhaps as uſeful an exerciſe for a ſtudent as could be deviſed; referring always to the Greek to diſtinguiſh what alterations improved the propriety of the verſion, and what the vigour only, of the Engliſh ſtyle. Of theſe, the latter inſtances are moſt numerous.

It will be a laſting glory to this country to have produced two ſuch tranſlations of the father of epic poetry as thoſe by Pope and Cowper. The former full of elegance, a feaſt for an Engliſh reader, and a model generally for an Engliſh writer. The latter a much cloſer reſemblance of the Greek author, whoſe many excellencies may indeed be well underſtood from it; and, at the ſame time, as it now ſtands improved, an admirable example of Engliſh blank verſe.

ART. XIII. *Practical Rules for the Management and Medical Treatment of Negro Slaves, in the Sugar Colonies. By a Professional Planter.* 8vo. 468 pp. 8s. Vernor and Hood. 1803.

THERE is a vast deal of good sense, as well as proper sentiments of humanity, in this publication. The author considers the addition of Trinidada to our colonial possessions as a new obstacle to the abolition of the slave-trade. Indeed, he thinks that such an abolition would be the ruin of the sugar-plantations; but he is a warm advocate for a restricted importation of Negroes to the West-India islands, and for a better and milder treatment of them.

The observations contained in this book were (as the author states)

"originally put together, with a view of instructing my manager how to conduct himself in that respect, during my absence, and are now offered to the public in a more enlarged form, in the hope of their being more extensively useful.

"Should it be asked what my qualifications are for such an undertaking, I may reasonably enough refer to the work itself, which goes forth without any collateral support, but rests entirely on its own merit. If it be speaks experience, and suggests rules which may be found useful, when applied to practice, it matters but little who or what the author is, provided he should appear not to be unequal to his subject; but if he has presumed, without the requisite information, to obtrude his opinions, he cannot expect to escape censure by a preface, and would therefore abandon every thing, but the hope of exciting the attention of others, who may be possessed of talents more adequate to do justice to the subject.

"But that gentlemen may not be deterred from perusing a book, or from practising the precepts contained in it, because they are without the sanction of a name, I beg them to repose under the assurance that mine, if too humble to impart dignity to the work, is not such as would discredit the instruction which it attempts to convey; for my education was originally professional, and within the reach of experience by more than twenty years residence in the West Indies, in the direction of a pretty large gang of negroes, to whose preservation, it may be presumed, I was not indifferent, as they were my own; not an inheritance which, by supplying the means of early enjoyment, relaxed industry, and rendered me careless of my charge, but the purchase of efforts, the productiveness of which, I knew to depend, in a great measure, on the health of my slaves. To that object, therefore, my attention was principally directed; and a success, if not singular, at least not often exceeded, rewarded my endeavours. To superior morality I lay no claim; but I understood my interest, and, happily, interest and morality were not in that case, as in many others, at variance.

variance. I loſt very few negroes in compariſon with other gentlemen, even of ſuch as were purchaſed out of Guinea yards, and ſurpriſingly few of the infants born on the eſtate. So far, therefore, as education, experience, and ſucceſs warrants, I hold myſelf not totally incompetent to the ſubject which I have preſumed to treat." P. 8.

The author does not deny that, upon his ſyſtem of management,

" the expenſes of eſtates will be conſiderably larger than at preſent I admit, becauſe it is propoſed that the negroes ſhould be fed and clothed more liberally than they now are, and be more indulged during their indiſpoſition, whence an exceſs of expenſe, and an apparent decreaſe of income; but let it be remembered at the ſame time, that an expenditure, when judiciouſly applied, is not a waſte, but the inveſtment of a capital with a view to productive return. It will be found ſo in this caſe; for, when negroes are ſo treated, there will be fewer ſick than in the common mode of management, and they will certainly be enabled to make much more vigorous efforts when engaged at their labour; for they will be more robuſt of body, more alert and contented in mind, ſo that, performing more work, the groſs income of the eſtate, far from being reduced, will neceſſarily experience a conſiderable increaſe. But not only the groſs income will be greater, but it may be preſumed that fewer negroes will die, and that more will be born, ſo as to afford a reaſonable hope that your number may be kept entire, without any foreign recruits; whence a ſaving in itſelf, probably equivalent to the extraordinaries incurred by the propoſed melioration of their treatment, and the balance at the end of the year, ſo far from being againſt the Planter, will probably be in his favour: were it, however, otherwiſe, who would not ſubmit to a ſmall pecuniary loſs, for the inappreciable advantage reſulting from a mind contented with itſelf, and conſcious of no neglect of duty? As to thoſe who are unfortunately in ſuch a ſituation, with reſpect to incumbrance and credit, as to be diſabled from ſupplying their negroes as they ought, it behoves them to conſider whether, by the utmoſt their undue ſavings can effect, they can poſſibly be retrieved from their embarraſſments, and if they can, they ought ſeriouſly to ponder on the conſequence by which their relief is to be obtained: that it muſt be by the blood of their own ſpecies—a horrid thought; and if they cannot, how much better would it be for them to ſurrender at once their property to their creditors, and to repoſe in the humble though exquiſite enjoyment of eaſe of mind, and a fair name, and to truſt to thoſe recommendations for a future ſubſiſtence, which, in the Weſt Indies, is never denied to the induſtrious, while it is frequently conferred on the undeſerving.

" But let the expenſe of conducting our eſtates be ever ſo great, it muſt ſtill be incurred; for, though the entire abolition of the Slave-trade ſhould not take place, yet the reſtrictions already impoſed upon it, and which we have reaſon to ſuſpect will be aggravated by ſubſequent ſtatutes, from ſeſſion to ſeſſion, will tend, in time, either to operate its virtual extinction, or ſo greatly to enhance the price of negroes, as to leave them within the reach only of the opulent: of courſe, we

ſhall be obliged to look more attentively to the preſervation of thoſe which we have, and to employ every means to increaſe their numbers by generation." P. 11.

"The employment of a Weſt-Indian Planter, though expoſed to numerous vexations, is yet, in one reſpect, productive of genuine delight; for there are but few ſituations in life which preſent ſo wide a field for philanthropy to exerciſe itſelf in, as that which is afforded by the direction of a gang of negroes, not only compatibly with the intereſts of fortune, but by means which directly tend to promote it. It may be laid down as a principle, ſuſceptible of the cleareſt demonſtration, that every benefit conferred on the ſlaves, whether in food, or clothing, or reſt, muſt ultimately terminate in the intereſt of the owner. A day indulged for a holiday is not loſt to labour, as it renovates their powers, and gives them both the inclination and the ſtrength to indemnify you on the ſucceeding days. Nor is food and clothing, more than nature abſolutely demands, to be conſidered as a waſte of expenſe, as it aſſuredly turns to beneficial account in one way or other. Indulgences, even extended to a conſiderable length of time, ſo as to have a viſible effect on the income of the Planter, may yet, in their remote conſequences, be economy; as he may look for a reimburſement in the melioration of his gang, their improvement in health, a ſmaller loſs by death, an augmentation by birth, and a capacity for greater exertions; ſo that, at the worſt, it is only a forbearance of preſent for future intereſt. Yet, how many have been ruined by acting on a contrary policy? Too much can ſcarcely be done for thoſe by whom ſo much is to be done for us, conſidered merely as a ſpeculation of profit, independent of the moral obligation, which every man ought to feel, to treat his fellow-creatures with kindneſs and humanity, for ſuch they are, however debaſed and degraded. There are few men ſo very much loſt to principle, as not, occaſionally, to recogniſe the force of that duty. To have ſlaves, (certainly obtained in violation of natural right) to render them miſerable, and to ſhorten their lives by vexations and cruelties of any kind, are crimes for which we muſt expect to be arraigned at that dread tribunal, to which we muſt all ultimately repair.

"On the contrary, how exquiſite is the enjoyment of the benevolent Planter, when employed in ſuperintending the labours of his gang, he finds them healthy, happy, and robuſt, not appalled, but exhilarated by his preſence, laughing, jeſting, ſinging, and giving every other indication of minds contented, and bodies not diſproportionately aſſeſſed. Accompany him to the hoſpital, and behold him in the act of adminiſtering food, medicine, or conſolation, to the afflicted ſick, receiving the grateful thanks of wretches, whom his care has redeemed from the gates of death, or ſurvey him, amid a throng of infants, reared and upheld by his foſtering hand, wherever he turns, lighting up ſmiles of ſatisfaction in the countenances of his ſlaves, whom he conſiders as his family, and you find him in the direct road to opulence, at the ſame time that he is in the enjoyment of happineſs far greater than opulence, when poſſeſſed, can poſſibly beſtow, the ineffable delight of his own mind, reflected from the happineſs which he imparts to others." P. 25.

The

The ſentiments contained in theſe paſſages do ſo much credit to the author's feelings, who was himſelf a planter, that we could not refrain from tranſcribing them. We are aſſured, that there are many perſons in the colonies in whoſe conduct this picture of benevolence is realized. Were ſuch the general character of the planters, there would ſcarcely be left any pretext of complaint againſt the condition of the Negroes.

This publication conſiſts of two Parts. In the firſt Part the author treats of Negro Slaves; of the Seaſoning of the Negroes; of their Diet, Clothing, Lodging, Breeding, Labour, Diſcipline, and Religion. The ſecond Part is wholly medical, containing an account of their diſeaſes, with the mode of treating them. As far as we have examined the book, the ſymptoms of their diſorders, internal as well as external, are accurately, though conciſely deſcribed, while the remedies directed for their removal, are ſimple, rational, and efficacious.

In various points of view, we conſider this book as calculated to convey much uſeful information to Weſt-India planters.

ART. XIV. *An Introduction to Electricity and Galvaniſm; with Caſes, ſhowing their Effects in the Cure of Diſeaſes: to which is added, a Deſcription of Mr. Cuthbertſon's Plate Electrical Machine. By J. C. Carpue, Surgeon. Being the Subſtance of Lectures delivered to his Anatomical Claſs.* 8vo. 112 pp. 4s. Longman and Rees, &c. 1803.

CONSIDERING the ſize of this publication, the reader will be forced to acknowledge, that Mr. Carpue has condenſed a tolerably ample view of the ſubject of electricity into a ſmall ſpace; nor can it be ſaid that his conciſeneſs has rendered him obſcure. He does not profeſs to treat the ſubject with that minuteneſs which it deſerves; he means only to give a uſeful idea of it to his pupils, whoſe time is ſo much occupied by other profeſſional ſtudies, as not to allow their peruſal of more ample treatiſes on the ſubject; and it ſeems, that the preſent work is well calculated to furniſh a general idea or outline of Electricity and Galvaniſm.

In the firſt Lecture, which treats of the theory and practice of electricity, this author commences with a conciſe hiſtory of the riſe and progreſs of that ſcience; he then proceeds regularly, but briefly, to explain the nature of the electric fluid, according to the uſual theory; the nature of conductors and noncon-

nonconductors; the plus and minus electricity; the power of coated and charged electrics; the light, noise, odour, and taste produced by electricity; the various other effects of the same agent; also the construction of electrical machines and apparatus; and the methods of using those instruments, especially for medical purposes. Among the instruments, he particularly describes the plate electrical machine, as made by Mr. Cuthbertson, who has undoubtedly improved that machine to a very great degree.

The subject of the second Lecture is the application of electricity to the human body in a state of disease. This interesting part of the subject is treated with much candour and propriety. It briefly describes the various disorders, for the removal of which, this author has administered the electric power, either in the form of aura, or sparks, or shocks; and to each species of disease he subjoins the cases in which he has, and those in which he has not, succeeded to effect a cure; which, indeed, is the only method of ascertaining the real worth of the application. The diseases which he has attempted to remove by means of electricity are, contractions, rigidity, sprains and relaxations, indolent tumors, ganglions, chilblains, epilepsy, deafness, opacity of the cornea, gutta serena, amenorrhœa, knee cases, chronic rheumatism, acute rheumatism, and palsy.

The following is a specimen of his style, in describing the effects of the application.

"INDOLENT TUMORS.

"Electricity is of service in dispersing tumors of this description. I have succeeded in several cases, though in the greatest number I have been unsuccessful. The method of electrifying them, is giving strong sparks, and passing slight shocks.

"I have tried electricity in the goutiere, or Derby neck, without success.

"I have succeeded in the cure of schirrous testicle in two or three cases, by strong sparks and slight shocks; however, in this disease, electricity is not always successful.

"There is no question but electricity will sometimes disperse a scirrhous in the breast, and assist the action of mercurial frictions.

"There are many cases on record, of schirrous breasts being cured by electricity; yet, although I have tried it in several cases, I have only been successful in one. This was a young woman, aged 20, and the complaint seemed local.

"GANGLIONS.

"A labourer had a ganglion, as large as a pigeon's egg, on the wrist; the usual methods had been tried for six weeks, during which time it increased in size. I rubbed the part with mercurial ointment and

and camphire, and electrified it with ſtrong ſparks ten minutes a day, for three weeks, by which time it gradually diſperſed.

" A lady had a large ganglion on the extenſor tendons of the foot, which was rapidly increaſing; this was cured by ſparks in three weeks.

" I have ſucceeded in ſeveral other caſes of ganglion, but have often been diſappointed.

" CHILBLAINS.

" A boy, aged ſix years, had chilblains on three of his toes; the little toe had not the leaſt feeling. Two of them were cured by ſparks, applied ten minutes a day, for two weeks, and the little toe now began to recover its feeling, and in two weeks more was perfectly cured.

" A girl with chilblains on her hands and fingers cured in a week by ſparks. Electricity is alſo a good preventative againſt chilblains.

" EPILEPSY.

" A boy, aged 14, had been troubled with this diſorder two years, he thinks in conſequence of carrying heavy loads on his head. He had four or five fits a day.

" Firſt day, drew ſtrong ſparks from the head for five minutes; no return of the fits that day: next morning he had one fit; I continued to electrify him for a week, two laſt days of which, had no fits; on ceaſing, the fits returned; I then continued the electrification for three weeks, the two laſt of which he had no fits. He then went into the country, and I flattered myſelf he was cured; in a year he returned, and ſaid, that in a fortnight after he left town, the fits returned as bad as ever. I now electrified him with ſparks and ſhocks for a month, without the leaſt ſucceſs.

" I have had two other unſucceſsful caſes of epilepſy. In one of theſe, the gentleman had an uncommon degree of perſeverance. I electrified him for ten weeks, without ſucceſs." P. 51.

The reſt of the work treats of Galvaniſm, wherein Mr. C. gives a conciſe, hiſtorical, and deſcriptive account of the remarkable phænomena, which have of late been diſcovered, and are known under the title of Galvaniſm. He deſcribes the various apparatus, with the mode of performing the experiments, and ſhows how to apply that power in caſes of diſeaſe.

With reſpect to this medical application of Galvaniſm, he gives the following account of his ſhort experience in it.

" I have tried", he ſays, " Galvaniſm in two caſes of palſy, both hemiplegia, one a young lady, aged 20, the other a gentleman, aged 25; and, though neither of them were cured, they both received benefit, particularly the gentleman. After being galvanized for twenty minutes they felt a glowing warmth the remainder of the day. The apparatus I uſed was a pile of twenty-four pair of plates, of five inches diameter. I generally connected one conductor to the courſe of a nerve, the part being moiſtened with ſalt and water: the other con-

ductor was ſometimes held in the hand, and at other times applied to the ſpine of the patient, alſo moiſtened with ſalt and water, and applied to the upper end of the pile. Spaſm was often produced, as is uſual in electricity; the pain was ſometimes conſiderable. When I began to apply the fluid to the gentleman, he could not walk without aſſiſtance. In two months he could walk, with the aid of a ſtick, and could walk a hundred yards without any aſſiſtance.

"In rheumatiſm I have had ſeveral ſucceſsful caſes.

"In a caſe of opacity of the cornea, it certainly was of uſe.

"I have only had an opportunity of trying it in one caſe of deafneſs. I applied the fluid in the ſame way I applied the electrical. This was continued for three months, but without ſucceſs. I have tried it in three or four caſes of gutta ſerena. I paſſed ſhocks in all poſſible ways. When I paſſed one from the tongue to the ſupra orbital nerve, one of the patients always ſaw a flaſh of light; in the other caſes they did not. However, although I paid great attention to theſe patients for upwards of three months, none of them received the leaſt benefit." P. 107.

To this account he ſubjoins ſeveral extracts from foreign publications, wherein the ſucceſs of Galvanic application, made by various practitioners, is mentioned.

The ſubject of this work is illuſtrated by the addition of three plates, which exhibit Mr. Cuthbertſon's plate electrical machine, a variety of apparatus, the different ſorts of Voltaic piles, and the mode of applying both Electricity and the Galvanic power to the human body.

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 15. *The Wiccamical Chaplet, a Selection of Original Poetry, compriſing ſmaller Poems, ſerious and comic; Claſſical Triflles; Sonnets: Inſcriptions and Epitaphs; Songs and Ballads; Mock-Heroics; Epigrams; Fragments, &c. Edited by George Huddesford.* Crown 8vo. 223 pp. 6s. Leigh and Sotheby. 1804.

Mr. Huddesford's Salmagundi has made him famous as a collector of fugitive poetry; and here alſo, as well as there, no ſmall or unimportant part proceeds, we conceive, from his own pen. The peculiar talent

talent of this author for humorous poetry is generally known; nor is he deficient in the more elegant ſtyles of compoſition. How large a part may belong to him in the preſent collection, we leave to Wykhamiſts to decide: we clearly trace him in the Ballad at p. 126, and ſome others near it. We know not the author of the enſuing Lines, but they well deſerve to be produced as a ſpecimen.

"LINES

Written with a Pencil in a Lady's Almanack.

"Go, happy lines, yet fearful go,
To meet Louiſa's ſecret eye!
Tell what I wiſh her heart ſhould know,
Yet, rather than declare, I die.

"Perhaps ſhe'll ſcorn ye, and deſpiſe
The tribute of a heart ſo poor;
Too valueleſs to be the prize
Of Beauty, proudeſt conqueror.

"Then tell her, that her touch alone
Deſtroys your pencil'd forms with eaſe;
And ſay, your fate is like my own,
To be or not, as ſhe ſhall pleaſe.

"But ſhould her gentleneſs now ſpare,
Paſs one ſhort year, and ye are not!
A little year ſhall ſend you where
You periſh among things forgot.

"Yet ſo, how envied ſhould you be!
For who is he would not prefer,
Before an immortality,
To live a year or day with her!

"I fear ſhe'll turn ye all to jeſt:
Then let her know I've made my prayer;
That when by beaux, ſmart beaux, careſt,
She ne'er may feel a tender care!

"But while they ſigh, or kneel, or vow,
Think it all done in ſport and play;
Or write Love rhymes (as I do now)
Laugh, but not truſt a word they ſay." P. 214.

Several of the verſes here printed have appeared in other collections; but altogether they form a pleaſing claſſification of minor poetry. Why the title ſhould be written *Wiccamical*, rather than *Wykehamical*, we cannot diſcover.

ART. 16. *Rhapſodies. By W. H. Ireland, Author of the Shakſperian MSS.* Crown 8vo. 197 pp. 7s. Longman and Rees. 1803.

Mr. W. H. Ireland continues to purſue the Muſes; and now takes as a title, what was once the ſubject of his confeſſions. It is not,

What was my pride is now my ſhame,
And muſt be turn'd to hate;

but directly the contrary. With reſpect to his poetical powers, he ſtill ſucceeds beſt in imitation and parody, which ſometimes he indulges without avowing it; as in the inſtance of the Garreteer's Soliloquy, p. 33. Mr. Ireland has very fairly reverſed the well-known French Epigram of "Barbares Anglois"*, &c. which he has alſo tranſlated. We ſhall produce both.

"Ferocious Engliſh, with the ſelf-ſame knife
Cut horſes' tails, and rob their King of life;
While Frenchmen, more enlighten'd, never fail
To leave each King his head, each horſe his tail."

Anſwer in 1802.

"Infernal French! how chang'd is now the ſcene!
In poliſh'd days you kill both King and Queen;
While Britons, leſs polite, with one accord,
Raiſe heart and hand to guard their country's lord." P. 170.

There are ſome pleaſing lines "on an happy Union" at p. 83, and other trifles not unſucceſsfully managed; but, on the whole, a place on the middle ſhelf muſt be deemed ſufficient for theſe Rhapſodies.

ART. 17. *War! War! a Poetical Addreſs to the Britiſh Nation.* 4to. 1s. Hill, Edinburgh. 1803.

This is a very animated appeal to the dignity and valour of Britons at this eventful period, in the Scottiſh dialect. Every man's heart will, we truſt, be in uniſon with the following ſpirited apoſtrophe.

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* Of which the two firſt lines were Voltaire's; the two laſt, if we miſtake not, H. Bunbury's.

"Mais les François polis laiſſent aux Rois leurs têtes,
Et encore, *comme vous voyez*, leurs queues a leurs bêtes";

ſubjoined to a humorous print of men with large clubs of hair.

"Riſe,

" Riſe, then, ye ſons of Albion riſe,
Dear in fair Freedom's beaming eyes,
Spread ye her banner o'er the ſkies,
Proud be your bands;
Hear ye her deep endearing cries,
Frae diſtant lands?

" Around your throne ſae lov'd be ſtrong,
Let ev'ry heart be ſtout, be young;
In pride roll the red war along,
Back to their ſhore:
God ſave the King, ſweet be your ſong
When cannons roar.

" I ſee you heroes of the deep,
With thunders arm the ocean ſweep;
The vaunting foes in thouſands ſleep
Around your ſhore.
Daughters of Gaul, lang, lang ye'll weep
The bloody hour."

The whole is in a ſimilar ſtyle of patriotic ardour, and well deſerves peruſal.

ART. 18. *The Recall of Momus. A Bagatelle. By Benjamin Thompſon, Eſq. Tranſlator of the German Theatre, and of the Stranger, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.* 4to. 4s. 6d. Robinſons. 1804.

Momus, having been baniſhed from the aſſembly of the Gods, for the term of five hundred years, is ſolemnly recalled; he is received with a hearty welcome, and relates ſome whimſical and facetious tales. Of theſe, we can give no detailed ſpecimens, but they certainly poſſeſs a conſiderable degree of humour; which, however, ſometimes o'erſteps the bounds of modeſty.

ART. 19. *Adverſity, or the Miſeries of the Seduced. A Poem; interſperſed with Narratives. To which is ſubjoined, a Military Tale, founded on a real Occurrence, called Henry and Eliza. Humbly inſcribed to her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs of York. By W. H. Poulett.* 4to. 6s. Longman and Rees. 1804.

We readily commend the ſpirit which dictated the choice of this intereſting and melancholy ſubject; but, though ſome good and harmonious lines may be found, a degree of languor pervades the whole. The concluſion affords as good an example of the author's powers as any we can ſelect.

" And you, the pride of Britain's peerleſs iſle,
Whoſe charms reward the hero for his toil;
Who hold the power to make the trembler brave;
Oh, uſe that power the innocent to ſave.
Caſt from your minds this popular miſtake,
That the beſt huſband is a mended rake;

Drive

Drive the baſe miſcreant from your arms, your heart,
That ever play'd the fell ſeducer's part.
So will your aid eventually ſave
Unnumber'd victims from an early grave;
Leſſen the dreadful ſcenes, diſtreſs the ſight,
And raiſe thoſe ſinking to eternal night;
Reſcue the wretch that elſe perhaps might ſigh
Under the worſt of forms—*adverſity.*"

ART. 20. *An Ode in Celebration of the Emancipation of the Blacks in St. Domingo, November 29, 1803. By Thomas Clio Rickman, Author of Poetical Scraps, Two Volumes; the Evening Walk; Letter to Mr. Pitt; to the Biſhop of Llandaff, &c.* 4to. 2s. Rickman. 1804.

Mr. R. is one of thoſe few *Liberty-Boys* who ſtill adore the French Revolution, and aſcribe all the atrocities of the French to the interference of England; which is about as wiſe as it would be to attribute the beheading of Charles I. to the peace of Weſtphalia. Mr. Capell Loffi, who ſeems to be of the ſame diſpoſition, writes an Introduction for *his friend;* in which he extols the ſubject, and truſts that the poem, in freedom, ſpirit, and variety of numbers, in diction, and in ſentiments, will appear not unworthy of it. He is miſtaken as to the poetical powers of his friend; though we are not the perſons to deny, that his verſes are *worthy* of his politics. For example, the following couplet is the burden of almoſt every ſtanza.

"Then hail the day when BLACK-MEN ſhout, "*We're free!*"
Echo the tidings glad to every land and ſea."

Now theſe are ſuch lines as the Muſes abhor; and ſuch paſſages as the following, though doubtleſs *very inſtructive*, are ſtill leſs poetical.

"Long have you known the *wrongs of man,*
Make then *his rights* alone your plan,
The road of Virtue's plain.
Be juſt to all with whom you have to do,
Be incorrupt, ſincere, and true,
Nor barter peace for gain.
Open your ports to ſhips of every land;
Deſpotic meaſures baniſh from your ſtate:
To all the nations round extend your hand:
Be honeſt and upright—you muſt be great.
So ſhall your Governments be pure and ſound,
Diſpenſing good on every hand around,
And joy thro' every rank in life abound.
Then hail the day, &c.

Mr. R. cannot conclude without a little abuſe of Mr. Pitt, who doubtleſs values ſuch a politician as much as he muſt admire ſuch a poet!

DRAMATIC.

DRAMATIC.

ART. 21. *The Sea-Side Hero. A Drama, in Three Acts. By John Carr, Esq. Author of the Stranger in France**. 8vo. 95 pp. 2s. 6d. Johnson. 1804.

There is so much to interest in this little Drama, on a perusal in the closet, that we cannot but conceive, that it would make a better appearance on the stage than many that have been advanced to that distinction. Very early in the piece, the author has introduced the anecdote of the patriotic smuggler, Johnson, who, at the very beginning of the present contest, indignantly refused to receive his liberty, on the condition of piloting the enemy to the coast. The name of the Sea-Side Hero is Paul; and he is made nobly instrumental in defeating the enemy, who is supposed to have landed on a part of the coast, and receives a public reward. Some other acts of heroism and virtue are related of him; and the interest excited by them is increased by the following passage, in a very short Preface.

"The character of Paul is not the effusion of fancy. Tears follow my pen while it relates, that with an obvious exception to the incidents connected with the menaced Invasion, the portrait is drawn from the affecting history, generous feelings, and heroic mind of a youth, never known to the world, and now no more."

Some very beautiful songs are introduced; and a spirited parody of "Ye Gentlemen of England", beginning,

"No gentleman of England now sits at home at ease,
But emulates on shore the heroes of the seas".

The following Song we cannot withhold.

"Nature's imperfect child, to whom
The world is wrapt in viewless gloom,
Can unresisted still impart
The fondest wishes of his heart.

2.

"And he to whose impervious ear
The sweetest sounds no charms dispense,
Can bid his inmost soul appear
In clear though silent eloquence.

3.

"But we, my Julia, not so blest,
Are doom'd a diff'rent fate to prove;
To feel each joy and hope suppress,
That flow from pure but hidden love." P. 53.

* See Brit. Crit. vol. xxii. p. 129.

ART.

ART. 22. *A Tale of Myſtery, a Melo-Drame; as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. By Thomas Holcroft. Second Edition, with Etchings, after Deſigns by Treſham.* 8vo. 51 pp. 2s. Phillips. 1802.

The author properly ſays, "I cannot forget the aid I received from the French Drama; from which the principal incidents, many of the thoughts, and much of the manner of telling the ſtory, are derived. I exerted myſelf to ſelect and unite maſterly ſketches, that were capable of forming an excellent picture, and the attempts has not failed. I can as little overlook the performers, the compoſer of the muſic, the ſcenery, and the dances; all which, in repreſentation, have ſo eſſentially contributed to ſucceſs." Independently of the muſic, &c. with which a reviewer in his cloſet has no concern, this Tale is reaſonably well told; is intereſting and affecting; and could hardly fail "to fix the attention, rouſe the paſſions, and hold the faculties in anxious and impatient ſuſpenſe". The etchings, though ſlight, have merit, particularly the ſecond. We overlook a little extravagance in the Dedication, and the Advertiſement.

NOVELS.

ART. 23. *The Ducheſs of La Valliere, an Hiſtorical Romance. By Madame de Genlis. Tranſlated from the French. Two Volumes.* 12mo. 9s. Murray. 1804.

The beauty of this celebrated lady, and the partiality with which ſhe inſpired Louis XIV. are well known. The more particular circumſtances of her life and character, and the various anecdotes of that gay and voluptuous court, are worked up in this performance into an agreeable narrative, with the well-known ſkill and vivacity of the author.

ART. 24. *Sherwood Foreſt; or, Northern Adventures, a Novel. In Three Volumes. By Mrs. Villa-Real Gooch.* 12mo. 12s. Highley. 1804.

This lady has before appeared as a writer of works of this deſcription, and not altogether without ſucceſs. The tale of Sherwood Foreſt is related in a ſprightly manner, and many of the northern anecdotes will be found to afford amuſement.

It appears that Sherwood Foreſt was the place of the author's nativity, a ſcene well calculated to allure a warm imagination to indulge itſelf in the ſoothing dreams of Poetry and Romance.

ART. 25. *Fate; or, Spong Caſtle. By Maria Venzee.* 8vo. 231 pp. 4s. Parſons. 1803.

To allow, as we do, of this Novel, that it is *harmleſs*, is no inconſiderable praiſe of a tale ſaid to be written in modern Germany. It may be praiſed on another account,—for extending to one volume only.

MEDICINE.

MEDICINE.

ART. 26. *Chirurgical Inſtitutes, drawn from Practice, on the Knowledge and Treatment of Gunſhot Wounds. Illuſtrated with ſome ſingular Caſes and Cures of gallant Warriors. By H. St. John Neale, Eſq. formerly of his Majeſty's 5th Regiment of Infantry, and 16th Regiment of Light Dragoons, &c.* 8vo. 295 pp. 6s. Egerton. 1804.

This author had frequent occaſion to witneſs the effects, and make obſervations on the treatment, of gunſhot wounds, in his ſituation as ſurgeon, at different times, to the two regiments above-mentioned, which were ſent to America during our campaigns in that quarter of the world. In the volume before us, he has given the reſult of his experience in theſe caſes; and we are ready to confeſs, that the work contains many practical remarks which may prove uſeful to army-ſurgeons; but we have great fault to find with the author's ſtyle*, and are ſurpriſed at the vague and obſolete ideas he entertains in matters of pathology. Thus, at p. 119, he mentions as the cauſe of ſhiverings, fever, &c. fluids abſorbed from the wound *fermenting in the maſs of blood.* Again, at p. 122, "if theſe (the fluids) have been *vitiated by pain*, loſs of ſleep", &c. Moreover, after the light which the late Mr. John Hunter threw on the nature and formation of pus, we ſhould not have expected that this author would, in the concluding part of his book, have filled ſo many pages ſo little to the purpoſe, on this particular ſubject.

But notwithſtanding the improprieties of ſtyle, and the objections in regard to the pathological views of the author, his obſervations (for obſervations we think a more appoſite title than inſtitutes) contain many uſeful hints, and ſeveral intereſting caſes; from among which, we ſhall particularly refer to that of Capt. ſince Gen. Harris (p. 140), in illuſtration of the doctrine that "every contuſion of the ſkull requires the trepan, becauſe it muſt be attended, ſooner or later, with a diſorder of the dura mater"; a caſe not only of medical, but of public intereſt, on account of the ſignal ſervices the General has ſince rendered to the Britiſh empire.

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* For inſtance: "the blood meeting with greater obſtacles in returning by the veins towards the center, than *in marching out* along the arteries"; p. 116. The ſcarf ſkin is termed "a fine *carneous* covering", p. 110, whereas the ſcarf ſkin is merely membranous. "The blood deprived of its ſerum and *mucilage*"; p. 274. Again, "the *mucilaginous* parts of the blood", p. 291; "the *circulatory* fibres of the blood-veſſels", p. 281; &c. &c.

ART.

ART. 27. *Observations on the Anti-Phthisical Properties of the Lichen Islandicus, or Iceland Moss; comprehending explicit Directions for making and using such Preparations of the Herb and Auxiliaries, which Experience has proved best adapted to the Cure of the different Species of Pulmonary Consumptions. By Richard Reece, Surgeon, &c.* 8vo. 33 pp. 1s. Longman and Rees. 1803.

Mr. Reece perseveres with a commendable zeal in his exertions for the improvement of the pharmaceutical preparations of select and efficacious drugs. We lately noticed his Companion to the Family Medicine Chest (Brit. Crit. vol. xxii. p. 436.) In the present instance, we have an account of a remedy from among the vegetable tribe, which is now in very general use against pulmonary consumptions. A pamphlet on this subject, by Dr. Regnault (see Brit. Crit. vol. xxi. p. 316) appeared some time ago; but the author of the present publication is of opinion, that the preparations recommended by that physician do not contain the combined qualities of this herb, to which its salutary effects, in the disorder above-mentioned, are attributable.

Mr. Reece recommends the farina of the lichen, which may be administered, without disgusting the patient, to the extent of three, or even four ounces a day, if necessary (and it should always be administered in considerable quantities); whereas, in the forms prescribed by others (namely, of decoction, lozenges, &c.) it cannot be given in sufficient doses; not to mention, that in most of those preparations, the bitter quality of the herb, which produces a salutary effect, is either much weakened, or wholly destroyed. The lichen-farina here recommended may be boiled in chocolate or cocoa, and taken every morning for breakfast, in the quantity of three drachms; or, to a dessert spoonful of it may be added as much cold water as will make it into a soft paste; on which is to be poured, by degrees, half a pint of boiling water, or warm milk, stirring it briskly the whole time; after boiling for about ten minutes, it will become a smooth thin jelly, which may be flavoured with sugar, cinnamon, &c. agreeably to the patient's fancy. Other preparations are described, together with remarks on various auxiliaries proper to be given along with the lichen; for information concerning which, we refer to the pamphlet itself.

ART. 28. *A Treatise on Tropical Diseases; on Military Operations; and, on the Climate of the West-Indies. By Benjamin Moseley, M. D. Physician to Chelsea Hospital, &c. Fourth Edition, with considerable Additions.* 8vo. 670 pp. Longman and Rees. 1803.

Among other articles of new matter in this edition, the author has given a disquisition on the influence of the moon on the human body. He produces various quotations from ancient and modern writers, in support of the lunar influence; and subjoins, in further corroboration of this doctrine, such facts as his own experience has furnished; from all which he infers, that people in extreme age die at the new or at the full moon; and that if they do not die at the zyzygies, they generally die

die at the quadratures. He thinks, that the attacks of many diſeaſes might be prevented by attending to the lunar phaſes, and employing proper remedies two or three days before thoſe changes take place; and he propoſes, for the better determination of this matter, which has given occaſion to ſo much controverſy, that medical journals be kept by the moon's age, accompanying the calendarian time, and dating all attacks, ſymptoms, criſis, relapſes, and events accordingly.

ART. 29. *A Plain and familiar Treatiſe on the Cow-Pox, deſcribing its Origin, Nature, and the Mode of Inoculating, extracted from the Writings of Dr. Jenner, Woodville, Pearſon, &c. with conſiderable Additions. By J. K. Leeds.* 8vo. 16 pp. 9d. With a Plate, ſhewing the Appearance of the genuine from the ſpurious Cow-Pox, in their different Stages. 1804.

The view of this writer is to inſtruct perſons not bred to the practice of phyſic, in the method of inoculating, and of conducting patients through the cow pox, and to enable them to diſtinguiſh the true from the ſpurious diſeaſe. For this purpoſe he appears to have read, with ſufficient attention, the principal of the publications that have appeared on the ſubject, and has hence been enabled to give a clear and diſtinct account of the diſeaſe, of the method of inoculating, and of conducting the patients through it. As the inſtructions are conveyed in plain and familiar language, are compriſed in a ſmall bulk, and are ſold at a very low price, there is reaſon to expect his intentions will be fully anſwered.

DIVINITY.

ART. 30. *Sermons on the Call and Deliverance of the Children of Iſrael out of Egypt, and on ſeveral of the more important Circumſtances attending their Journey through the Wilderneſs to their final Settlement in Canaan. By J. Clowes, M. A. Rector of St. John's, Manchester, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.* 8vo. 387 pp. Cadell and Davies. 1803.

In the year 1799, Mr. Clowes publiſhed a Letter, addreſſed to a Member of Parliament, on the character and writings of Baron Swedenborg, and we could not then refrain from expreſſing our concern and ſurpriſe, that the extravagant reveries of that ſingular man, ſhould find an advocate and defender in a Rector of our Church. From the Introduction to this volume of diſcourſes, in which that eccentric nobleman is ſpoken of in terms the moſt extraordinary, as the "*ſound theologian—the cool and ſober inveſtigator of truth—the declared foe to every ſpecies of enthuſiaſm, fanaticiſm*", &c. &c. we were almoſt tempted to lay the book aſide; but we did not do ſo—we have fairly read the whole of the thirty-two diſcourſes, on *one* text, from beginning to end; and can only ſay, that though we can ſcarcely acquit Mr. Clowes of being as fanciful as Baron Swedenborg himſelf, in ſome of his interpretations

terpretations of Scripture; yet if his diſcourſes have no worſe effect, than that of teaching the world to draw ſome moral leſſon from every hiſtorical fact they read of, and to find a type of Chriſtianity in every event that befell the Iſraelites, we ſhall not deſire to leſſen the impreſſion which his writings make. But, that it is *neceſſary* to find ſome ſpiritual ſenſe *for every word* in the Holy Scriptures, or elſe to forego calling them any longer, *Sacred Scriptures* and *the Word of God*, is what we cannot in the ſmalleſt degree allow. We muſt ſtill be permitted to think there is ſome ſenſe in the words, "*then came Amalek, and fought with Iſrael in Rephidim*", as the *relation* of a *fact*, without any profound enquiry into the "divinity, ſanctity, and ſpirituality", of every word in the ſentence, or of the whole taken together.

ART. 31. *An Enquiry into the Neceſſity, Nature, and Evidences of revealed Religion. By Thomas Robinſon, M. A. Rector of Ruan Minor, Cornwall.* 8vo. 303 pp. Baldwins. 1803.

We ſhould be very backward to hint that this work was not wanted, if we thought it would detract from the juſt praiſe due to Mr. Robinſon for his great care in the compilation of it, (for a compilation it certainly is) or if we could ſuppoſe that by intimating, that it contains nothing but what may be found in other books, we ſhould be thought to ſay that it is not in itſelf a very uſeful work. It undoubtedly is ſo, and muſt be ſo, in a great degree, to any perſon not already ſupplied with the many valuable publications which it ſo much reſembles; ſuch as, among the moſt modern, Dr. Paley and Dr. Beattie's Evidences of Chriſtianity, Percy's Key to the New, and Gray's to the Old Teſtament and Apocrypha. We cannot do Mr. Robinſon more juſtice, or more honour, than by aſſuring our readers, that the preſent work deſerves to be claſſed with thoſe we have mentioned, as far as it goes. It would more have reſembled Dr. Gray's excellent publication, had the references been more abundant. The work is divided into thirty-four Chapters; the two firſt treat of the uſe and neceſſity of Revelation; ſeven are taken up with the account of the Canon of the Old Teſtament, and the ſeveral books of which it conſiſts; from Chap. x. to Chap. xxiii. incluſive, the Canon and ſeveral books of the New Teſtament are treated of; and the remaining Chapters are appropriated to the conſideration of the Credibility and Inſpiration of the Sacred Writings, the character of the Divine Founder of our Holy Religion, the propagation and good effects of Chriſtianity, &c. The work is dedicated to the Duke of Leeds.

ART. 32. *Converſations on the Divine Government, ſhowing that every Thing is from God, and for good, to all. By Theophilus Lindſey, M. A.* 8vo. 218 pp. 4s. Johnſon. 1802.

In theſe Converſations, many popular doubts, concerning both the works and word of God, are duly conſidered and well anſwered; but Mr. Lindſey's view of Chriſtianity is ſo different from the ideas we have always entertained upon the ſubject, that we were not ſurpriſed to find many parts of this work exceedingly objectionable. The Trinitarians

nitarians are, as uſual, not allowed to underſtand their own principles, but are ſpoken of as if they were either very wilful or very ignorant impugners of the unity of the Godhead; a ſubject upon which Mr. L. is at all times not only ſo earneſt (which we freely allow him to be), but ſo warm, as to force him into agreement almoſt with Pagans, Infidels, and falſe prophets. Thus many pages are taken up in proving Lord Shafteſbury to have been a Chriſtian, notwithſtanding his rude, "uncandid, and groundleſs accuſations" of the ſacred writers. Socrates alſo is not only extolled for his belief of the one true God, but even vindicated from a charge which ſurely muſt in that caſe lie heavy upon him, namely, that of diſſembling his ſentiments upon this head, and not thinking the worſhip of the one God, and of none other, of very material importance. Even Mahomet is almoſt acknowledged to have been ſent from God, to ſpread the doctrine of the divine unity, in oppoſition to the Chriſtian *Trinitarian* "*Idolatry*". Beſides theſe things, there are other matters, from which we muſt not only withhold our aſſent, but which ſeem to us to appear in the light they do to Mr. L. more from the manifeſt connection they have with the Trinitarian doctrine of redemption than on any other account. Such are the exiſtence of an evil Being, which Mr. L. entirely diſbelieves; and the conſequent denial of the literal account of our Saviour's temptation: though whatever becomes of Mr. L.'s criticiſm on the term "Devils", as uſed by the tranſlators of the Old Teſtament, many of his references to the New Teſtament are, in our opinion, as ſtrong in ſupport of the real exiſtence of an evil Being, even *with his explanations*, as without them. How much of the Moſaic account of the Fall, Mr. L. conceives to be allegorical, he does not ſay; but he acknowledges, that *much of it* is undoubtedly ſo; and, as he is unable to ſee the doctrine of Redemption in this account of the Fall, we cannot wonder to find him repreſenting the Goſpel as much more deſigned to ſupply the deficiencies of the Gentile philoſophy, than to fulfil the prophecies, and ſatisfy the expectations of the Jews. We ſhall not purſue theſe matters further, being content to have explained why we are withheld from giving an unqualified aſſent to a defence of the Divine Providence, which we have no doubt is well meant, and in ſome parts is certainly unexceptionable. But the ſubject itſelf is ſo ſacred, that we might well have been ſpared much that Mr. L. himſelf muſt allow to relate more cloſely to *human* governments than to the "*Divine Government*" of which he profeſſes to treat.

ART. 33. *A Sermon, preached in an Epiſcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, on Thurſday, 20th October, 1803, being the Day of a National Faſt, on Account of the War with France. By James Walker, A. M. late of St. John's College, Cambridge.* 8vo. 46 pp. Cheyne, Edinburgh; Vernor and Hood, London. 1804.

The author of this diſcourſe opens it, with great propriety, by animadverting upon the inſidious declamations of thoſe who, of late years, have been deſirous, from no good motive, to exclude the great topics of political morality from the exhortations of Chriſtian teachers. Many other ſubjects, cloſely connected with the buſineſs of the day, are

alſo

alſo ably handled in this Sermon, ſuch as the lawfulneſs of defenſive war, &c. But the part moſt eminently worthy of remark is, where the preacher ſpeaks as a witneſs, from what he has himſelf ſeen upon the continent of Europe. This is what ſuch experience alone can ſupply.

"If I feel on this awful ſubject ſtill more acutely than you do, and if I am tempted by thoſe feelings to expreſs myſelf in ſtronger terms than you are generally accuſtomed to; it is becauſe I have ſeen thoſe diſaſters realized, of which you have only heard the reports, and from which it is my duty to warn and beſeech you by timely exertion to ſave yourſelves. I have in perſon traced the bloody footſteps of our barbarous enemy through almoſt every corner of deſolated Europe; and it is indeed beyond the power of language to give you an adequate idea of the atrocities they have committed, and the miſeries they have entailed on ſo large a portion of the human race. What renders it, if poſſible, ſtill more afflicting, is, that it is not by force of arms that they have chiefly ſucceeded. I have uniformly found, that the various nations they have over run have been rendered acceſſary to their own ruin and degradation. They have been firſt ſeduced from their allegiance by the artful ſophiſtry of a pretended philoſophy, and of an affected humanity, and being thus put off their guard, diſarmed, and divided, they have become an eaſy prey to their brutal invaders. The poor have been told that the conteſt concerned only their governors; that they had no intereſt in the defence of their country, and nothing to dread from a change of maſters. This odious, this mean, this ſelfiſh doctrine, would have been rejected with indignation in every quarter of the globe but twenty years ago. Yet, though its artful diſſemination has laid Europe proſtrate at the foot of tyranny, and though many bitter and unavailing tears have been ſhed, and are daily ſhedding by thoſe whom it has ſeduced and ruined, ſome men have ſtill the effrontery, under various forms and pretexts, to ſupport and circulate it.

"It is not from a doubtful theory, or from reaſonings founded on a bare probability—it is from ſad experience—it is from what I have ſeen with my own eyes, and in which I cannot poſſibly be deceived, that I aſſert that the poor ſuffer from invaſion, or if we muſt ſo ſpeak, from a change of maſters, infinitely more than the rich. The rich will often, if not always, be able to ſave ſomething from the wreck, becauſe they have ſomething to ſave, and they are generally able, in a thouſand ways, to aid themſelves by ſome uſeful exertion of their hands or talents. But the poor, who depend on their daily labour, or on the bounty of the rich, are often reduced to ruin, or at leaſt to great diſtreſs, even by ſlight derangements of the ſyſtem; but when every thing is ſubjected to the cruel rapacity of unfeeling invaders, their ruin is inevitable." P. 26.

Inſtances and proofs of this fact are ſubjoined; and theſe are followed by juſt and animated arguments to the ſame effect. The diſcourſe is wound up by religious reflections, appoſite to the ſubject and eloquently expreſſed, and the whole is evidently the production of a ſincere patriot, a ſound divine, and an able writer.

ART.

ART. 34. *An Easter Catechism, Part the First, containing Evidence of the Certainty of a future State, and of the Truth of Christianity from the Resurrection of Christ.* 12mo. 25 pp. 2d. Pennington, Durham; Rivingtons, &c. London.

ART. 35. *An Easter Catechism, Part the Second, containing Evidence of the Messiahship of Christ, and the Truth of Christianity, from Prophecy, and the prophetic Knowledge of Christ. The Second Edition. To which is prefixed, a Sermon on the Grounds of our Faith in Christ. By Thomas Burgess, B. D. Prebendary of Durham and Rector of Winston.* 12mo. 80 pp. 9d.

ART. 36. *An Easter Catechism, Part the Third, containing Evidence of the Messiahship of Christ, and the Truth of Christianity, from Christ's Testimony of Himself: in which are proposed some Doubts for the serious and candid Consideration of Unbelievers. By Thomas Burgess, B. D. Prebendary of Durham, &c.* 12mo. 135 pp. 1s. Same Publishers, &c.

Humble as these three publications are in form and price, they are of great intrinsic value, and exhibit a striking example of learning and talents (now seated on the Episcopal Bench) accommodating themselves to the instruction of the young or the poor.

The Sermon in the second tract gives, in a connected view, those evidences of our faith, which in the Catechisms are broken into questions and replies: and presents them in a clear and luminous form. But, for a specimen of the nature and style of the Catechisms, we shall have recourse to the third; introducing a passage which, among multitudes that are excellent, appears to us peculiarly instructive.

"As we are now to inquire, what we may learn concerning the Messiah from Christ's own testimony of himself, let us consider how we may best judge of the truth of his testimony.

"Q. Suppose a person by his whole life and conduct had shown himself to be the friend of truth and virtue, what should you think of his testimony of himself?

"A. I should think it very unlikely that such a person, in his account of himself, would be guilty of any falsehood.

"Q. Suppose such a person, by his power of working miracles, to have shown himself to be greatly favoured of God, should you not have a still higher opinion of his testimony?

"A. I should think it altogether incredible, that a person greatly favoured of God in the power of working miracles, would be guilty of false testimony.

"Q. Suppose such a person to have suffered death for his testimony of himself, what should you then think of him?

"A. I should think it impossible, that a good man, and one highly favoured of God, who had submitted to die for his testimony of himself, could have been guilty, in the smallest degree, of false testimony.

"Q. How do you apply to Jesus Christ, what you have said of the conduct and testimony of such a person?

"A. Jesus

" A. Jeſus Chriſt, who, by his whole life and conduct, ſhowed himſelf to be the friend of truth and virtue, and by his power of working miracles, proved himſelf to be highly favoured of God, ſuffered death for the teſtimony which he bore of himſelf.

" Q. What do you conclude from this?

" A. I conclude that, whatever the teſtimony be which Jeſus Chriſt gave of himſelf, that teſtimony muſt be true." P. 10.

The Catechiſt afterwards proceeds to ſhow diſtinctly the nature and extent of that teſtimony. We think it a duty to recommend theſe Catechiſms to the general uſe of Chriſtian inſtructors.

ART. 37. *A ſhort and practical Account of the principal Doctrines of Chriſtianity. For the Uſe of Young Perſons. To which are added, ſuitable Prayers. By W. I. Rees, M. A. Curate of Stoke-Edith, Herefordſhire. Second Edition.* 12mo. 44 pp. 1s. Sael. 1804.

" The following tract was drawn up with a deſign of giving an Account of the more important Articles of the Chriſtian Faith, in as conciſe a way as the ſeveral ſubjects would admit; and of explaining them in ſuch a manner, as to ſhew the neceſſity, and enforce the practice, of a good life". We find it excellently well adapted to this purpoſe; and join unreſervedly with thoſe, who have " ſtrongly recommended it, for the uſe of ſchools". It is conciſe, yet not defective; and very plain, yet by no means inelegant; ſo that children, of any rank in life, may uſe it with great advantage.

LAW.

ART. 38. *A new and complete Abridgment of all the Laws of Exciſe, from the Commencement thereof down to the Forty-ſecond Year of his preſent Majeſty; relating to Auctioneers, Brewers, Brandy Merchants, Brick and Tile Makers, Calico Printers, Cambrick and Lawn Manufacturers, Cider Dealers, &c. Curriers, Diſtillers, Glaſs Makers, Hop Planters, Malſters, Paper Makers, Paper Stainers, Rectifiers, Salt Makers, &c. Soap Makers, Starch Makers, Stone-Blue Makers, Sweet Makers and Dealers, Tallow Chandlers, Tanners, Tawers, and Oil Dreſſers, Tea and Coffee Dealers, Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturers, Victuallers and Inn Keepers, Vinegar Makers, Wine Merchants, and Wire Drawers, including full Inſtructions for Juſtices of the Peace and Officers of Exciſe, in every Thing which relates to the Execution of theſe Laws: with an Appendix, containing approved and uſeful Precedents of Proceedings of every Kind on the Exciſe Laws, both before Juſtices of Peace and in the Exchequer: and Tables, exhibiting the Weight of Spirituous Liquors, from the loweſt Quality to Alcohol; with Rules for calculating their Strength and Value: and preceded by an Enumeration of all the preſent Duties, both of Exciſe and Cuſtoms, on all exciſeable Commodities; alſo the Allowances, Bounties, and Drawbacks thereon. By Peter Jonas, late Surveyor of Exciſe.* 8vo. 592 pp. 10s. 6d. Johnſon. 1802.

It is rather unreaſonable in Mr. Jonas to compel us to print an Index to his book, under the denomination of the title-page. It is with authors

thors as with ladies; modeſty is inſeparable from genuine excellence. The Board of Exciſe have printed a very uſeful Analytical Index of the Exciſe laws, which they diſtribute to thoſe who adminiſter in its ſuperior departments, that ſyſtem which is ſo neceſſary to the due collection of the public revenues. Mr. Jones has ſeen and made good uſe of this work, and it has rendered his book of ſome value. We do not pledge ourſelves for the accuracy of all his precedents; ſome of them are taken from Burn's Juſtice, and others are doubtleſs borrowed from convictions which have taken place within the private knowledge of the compiler. The labours of this late Surveyor will, however, be of ſervice to the various claſſes of perſons, whoſe trade is regulated by theſe laws.

ART. 39. *A ſummary Treatiſe of Pleading.* 8vo. 107 pp. 4s. 6d. Clarke and Sons. 1802.

A new edition of that valuable work, the Doctrina Placitandi, containing the deciſions upon pleading in actions at common law down to the preſent time, would be of great uſe to the profeſſion. The preſent work does not aim at ſuch an extended and particular detail of the ſubject; but attempts a brief analyſis of its principal diviſions and diſtinctions. Such a treatiſe, if judiciouſly executed, would likewiſe be of material ſervice, as an aſſiſtant to the ſtudent's memory. But the preſent work does not riſe above mediocrity. It is by no means perſpicuous in its diſtribution of the ſubject, and the language is cumbrous and confuſed. The young pleader may, however, conſult it with advantage, if he is cautious not to admit the poſitions it lays down, without due examination. In ſome places the errors are manifeſt; as when the author talks, p. 8, of "a bill of exceptions to verdicts", inſtead of "to the judge's directions upon which the verdict is found". Even the title of the book is objectionable. It is ſo general as to include pleading in courts of equity, whereas the author confines himſelf to the ſubject of pleadings at common law.

ART. 40. *An Eſſay on the Law of Patents for new Inventions. To which are prefixed, two Chapters on the general Hiſtory of Monopolies, and on their Introduction and Progreſs in England to the Time of the Interregnum. With an Appendix, containing Copies of the Caveat, Petition, Oath, and Formulæ, with an arranged Catalogue all the Patents granted from January* 1, 1800, *to the preſent Time. By John Dyer Collier.* 8vo. 316 pp. 10s. 6d. Printed for the Author; and ſold by Longman and Rees. 1803.

This Eſſay appears to have been written rather for the uſe and underſtanding of perſons directly intereſted in obtaining patents, than for thoſe who profeſs the law. It will, however, be found uſeful to both. It is methodically arranged, and diſtinctly diſcuſſed. The author has prefixed a fine, a mighty fine Preface. There is more lace on the coat of a drum major, than on the general's uniform; but they diſplay very different degrees of taſte in the decorations.

ART. 41. *A Collection of remarkable and interesting Trials, Actions at Law, &c.; to which is prefixed, an Essay on Reprieve and Pardon, and Biographical Sketches of John Lord Eldon and Mr. Mingay. By W. M. Medland and Charles Weebly. Vol. I.* 8vo. 462 pp. 6s. 6d. Baldock. 1803.

As the editors have not vouchsafed to state any reason for the publication of this work, we would willingly, if we could, assign some sufficient, or at least plausible cause.

The book commences with what the editors have truly termed Biographical *Sketches* of the present Chancellor and Mr. Mingay. Without wishing to detract from the well-earned reputation of the latter, who is enjoying in retirement the fruits of his honourable labours, we cannot help thinking that his *biographers* have been too strongly his panegyrists.

The Essay on Reprieve and Pardon, which purports to be the work of another hand, sets out with these words: "It would be much better if, instead of the indiscriminate praise directed to the British constitution, some of our countrymen would select and explain those parts of it which deserve the peculiar respect of mankind." If the explanation of this beautiful branch of the prerogative here given, were in reality the production of the person whose initials appear at the foot of it, we would willingly bestow on him that praise which we fear is due to Blackstone, from whose valuable Commentaries the essay is copied almost verbatim.

We now come to the *remarkable* and interesting trials, and we confess we do not see for what good purpose they were collected; if they be intended to assist the lawyer, the editors must, we think, fail in their object, for the information they contain is not wanted; and if it were, this sort of publication is never looked upon as an authority, and of course never resorted to. We cannot deny that many of them may excite interest and afford amusement, but we should be glad to know what good end can be answered by perpetuating family disputes, renewing painful recollections, and reviving forgotten enmities, for the gratification of the public, or the advantage of the editors, when the appeal to the laws has been made, and the objects of the parties have been answered? The trials of another description can excite only disgust and horror; and since the unhappy wretches, whose crimes are there to be handed down to posterity, have paid the forfeit of their lives, and by a public execution afforded an example in their turn to the lower order of the people, common humanity bids us drop the curtain on them for ever.

Upon the whole, as this work conveys nothing original or useful, and seems to have been put together merely as an experiment at bookmaking, we cannot recommend our readers to lay out 6s. 6d. in purchasing it, nor venture to predict that it will receive any sanction from the profession, or any support from the public.

POLITICS.

ART. 42. *Remarks addreſſed to the Country, not to Parties.* 8vo. 41 pp. 1s. Debrett. 1804.

Theſe Remarks relate to a variety of topics connected with the war and the preſent ſtate of Europe. Many of them, from the nature of the caſe, are unavoidably trite, but can ſcarcely be too often repeated. Others are perhaps queſtionable; at leaſt they recommend meaſures, on the expediency of which it is not for us to decide. The author notices, with juſt indignation, the conduct of France in obliging the weaker neutral nations to purchaſe their neutrality, and thinks "we ought either to *prevent* ſuch meaſures or to follow them." That we ought not to *follow* them, we think, can hardly admit of a doubt. Whether it is expedient to *prevent* them, by obliging theſe reluctant allies of the French to become our enemies, is, we conceive, a queſtion of conſiderable difficulty, and depends on circumſtances of which our ſtateſmen are, or ought to be, the beſt informed. Hitherto they have judged differently from this author, and do not ſeem to have incurred much cenſure on that account from their parliamentary opponents.

One of the chief meaſures recommended by this author is, that "government ſhould make a declaration in parliament of the ground of the preſent conteſt, and ſtate in clear and preciſe terms the the ultimate objects of our exertions." To us it appears, that, ſo far as is hitherto expedient, this has been done by his Majeſty's Declaration at the commencement of this war; at leaſt, the grounds of the preſent conteſt ſeem to be there explicitly ſtated for thoſe who are not reſolved to miſunderſtand them. To ſtate, in any other than general terms, the ultimate object of our exertions, would, we think, be extremely hazardous, till the diſpoſition of Europe in general ſhall be more correctly aſcertained; ſince our object muſt be neceſſarily more confined, if we are to depend ſolely upon our own exertions, than it would be in the event of our receiving a powerful continental ſupport.

In one point, we confeſs, we are diſpoſed to agree with this author, namely, that ſufficient care is not always taken in the ſelection of perſons for diplomatic ſituations. To this remark there are, however, it muſt be confeſſed, many illuſtrious exceptions; and we do not think this cenſure particularly attaches to the late adminiſtration.

Several other objections to the conduct of the late miniſters are brought forward. They are not new, and moſt of them have been often diſcuſſed in and out of parliament. But we do not recollect that the blockade of the Elbe, which this writer objects to, has been at all cenſured by their great and well-informed political adverſaries.

The groſs infatuation which pervades the continent with regard to our naval and commercial greatneſs, is juſtly reprobated by this author; but we doubt whether any good would be effected by a public official memorial on this ſubject, as ſuggeſted by him. Some able writers (ſuch as Sir F. D'Ivernois and Mr. Gentz) are endeavouring (we hope with ſucceſs) to open the eyes of Europe.

There are ſeveral other ſuggeſtions in this work not unworthy attention; and the author appears to be actuated by public ſpirit, and not deficient in ability.

ART. 43. *Strictures on the Neceſſity of inviolably maintaining the Navigation and Colonial Syſtem of Great Britain. By Lord Sheffield.* 8vo. 65 pp. 2s. 6d. Debrett. 1804.

Whatever queſtions may have been raiſed by ſpeculative writers on the policy of our navigation laws, whatever motives may have induced the temporary ſuſpenſion of thoſe laws, their tendency to ſupport the maritime power, and conſequently the independence, of Britain is now, we conceive, eſtabliſhed by experience, the only certain criterion of political expediency. To that criterion this intelligent and indefatigable nobleman appeals, in order to ſhow the impolicy of the ſeveral acts, paſſed of late years, militating againſt the navigation laws; which ſeveral acts he enumerates. He admits, indeed, that they "may have augmented the quantity of merchandize brought to this country", but obſerves, that they have "greatly increaſed alſo the quantity of foreign tonnage employed in our carrying trade; and all the advantages thus held out to foreign ſhipping were peculiarly calculated to eſtabliſh that trade in the hands of the Americans on the concluſion of the war, when ſuch a number of tranſports, and ſo many ſhips, ſeamen and artificers, were to be diſcharged from the public ſervice, as would be fully equal to the carrying on of the whole of our commerce." The conſequences ariſing from this meaſure are forcibly, but, we apprehend, juſtly pointed out. To ſupport this repreſentation, the author refers to a ſtatement, by the Americans themſelves, of the increaſe of American and proportionate decreaſe of Britiſh tonnage employed in the American trade, and alſo an account laid before the Houſe of Commons on the 25th of February, 1802. By the former it would appear that the tonnage of Britiſh ſhipping, ſo employed, which 1789 amounted to 72,000, had in 1800 decreaſed to 14,000, and, on the other hand, that the American tonnage had, in the ſame period, increaſed from 21,000 to 110,000. In the latter account, which ſtates the veſſels of both countries cleared outwards and inwards in the years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1799, and 1800, though the amount is different, the relative proportions are nearly the ſame. The noble author here remarks on the ſarcaſms and exultation of the Americans on this occaſion, and on their uniform policy, while we were extending and renouncing our carrying trade to them, of excluding us, by all poſſible reſtrictions, from theirs; obſerving, that our liberality was but that of "the prodigal, who gives without return, and who enriches others to impoveriſh himſelf."

Lord S. then takes a more particular view of the ſubject, and juſtifies our navigation acts, even on the ground of *commercial* expediency, againſt that able and excellent writer, Mr. Gentz, who ſeemed to admit they were *commercially* injurious, though *politically* advantageous to Great Britain. The recapitulation towards the end, well collects the principal propoſitions which it is the object of the writer to eſtabliſh.

From

From what has been ſtated, we think this work will appear worthy of the reputation which its author has obtained for commercial knowledge, and deſerving the attention of all who have any influence on the meaſures of government.

ART. 44. *What have we to fight for? An Addreſs to the Freeholders of Middleſex, who met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on July 29th, 1803, to celebrate the laſt Election of Members of Parliament for that County, on their Duty as Britons, at the preſent important Criſis.* 8vo. 37 pp. 1s. 6d. Hatchard. 1803.

This Addreſs, which appears to have been written on the ſpur of the moment, (being dated only a week after the meeting to which it alludes) had for ſome time eſcaped our notice. The ſentiments ſaid to have been delivered by Sir F. Burdet, and applauded by his factious crew, on that occaſion, are juſtly reprobated by this writer, though not with half the ſeverity which they merit. That they are not the ſentiments of the county at large, but of a ſeditious junto, ſeems to be evident from the ſubſequent condemnation of them, by almoſt all who were preſent at the county-meeting; nor can we perſuade ourſelves that ſuch ſentiments, uttered at ſuch a time, could have proceeded, as this author ſeems to admit, from an honeſt but miſguided zeal. Some parts of this remonſtrance are, however, animated as well as juſt; and eſpecially the anſwer to that queſtion which the author has adopted as the title to this work—"*What have we to fight for?*"

There is but little of novelty in the remarks which follow, but they ſeem to ariſe from the beſt intentions, and are directed to the moſt important purpoſe.

MISCELLANIES.

ART. 45. *A Supplement to an Examination of the Strictures of the Critical Reviewers on the Tranſlation of Juvenal. By W. Gifford, Eſq.* 4to. 29 pp. or 75—103. 1s. 6d. Hatchard. 1804.

The tranſlator of Juvenal does not ſuffer himſelf to be ſilenced either by literary attacks, or by threats of more ſubſtantial vengeance, and therefore to his Examination of the Critical Reviewers (Brit. Crit. vol. xxii. p. 261) has added the preſent Supplement. He thus ſpeaks of his motives, addreſſing himſelf to his antagoniſts. "Do not deceive yourſelves: the honour I do you in noticing your malicious traſh, proceeds from no perſonal intereſt I take in it, but from motives on which I have acted "ever ſince I wrote man"—a deſire to chaſtiſe conceited dulneſs, and to expoſe literary quackery and impoſture. I told you long ago in the Baviad, a book with which you are much better acquainted than I am,

——————— that I was born
To brand *obtruſive* ignorance with ſcorn,

and you now find it. As the clown in Shakeſpeare ſays, "'tis meat and drink to me to ſee a fool," and I delight in ſhaking about his cap and bells for the amuſement of the public: at the ſame time, this

is

is no violent paſſion; I wait with perfect compoſure till a fit occaſion offers, and the humour takes me, and neither quit for it my ordinary pleaſures nor purſuits." P. 80. We ſhall not enter into any particulars of the combat. In reviewing the "Examination," we pointed out ſome inſtructive paſſages, which aroſe out of the principal matter. In the "Supplement," there is a ſmaller proportion of ſuch paſſages, and the controverſial points cannot ſo eaſily be ſeparated from their context, nor are equally of general intereſt.

ART. 46. *Dictionary of Polite Literature; or Fabulous Hiſtory of the Heathen Gods, and illuſtrious Men and Heroes. Two Volumes.* 12mo. 13s. Longman and Rees. 1804.

This is a convenient publication for young ſtudents of the Claſſics; nor does there appear to be any omiſſions of material importance. The plates are neatly executed by Angus, from deſigns of Burney; and the type, though ſmall, is remarkably neat and perſpicuous.

ART. 47. *The general Character of the Dog: illuſtrated by a Variety of original and intereſting Anecdotes of that beautiful and uſeful Animal, in Proſe and Verſe. By Joſeph Taylor.* 12mo. 2s. 6d. Darton and Harvey. 1804.

A number of pleaſant Anecdotes are here collected, illuſtrative of the fidelity and ſagacity of dogs. From theſe, we ſelect the following.

"ANECDOTE XXXV.

"In the year 1796, a very reſpectable farmer, at a village near Goſport, in Hampſhire, had a dog of the terrier breed, which followed him wherever he went; and, as his buſineſs frequently led him acroſs the water to Portſmouth, the dog as regularly attended him. The farmer had a ſon-in-law, a bookſeller by trade, ſettled at Portſmouth, and being a family comfortable in themſelves, a friendly intercourſe was conſtantly kept up; and whenever viſits were exchanged, the dog was always ſure to be of the party. One day, the animal having loſt his maſter in Portſmouth, after a fruitleſs ſearch at many of his uſual haunts, he trotted to his friend the bookſeller, and by whining, and many geſticulations, gave him to underſtand he had loſt his maſter, and wiſhed to renew his ſearch on the Goſport ſide, where the maſter then lived; but the croſſing the water was an inſuperable barrier to his felicity, it being too wide for him poſſibly to ſwim over. His ſupplications, however, were not in vain, for his friend the bookſeller, who underſtood his language, immediately called his boy, gave him a penny, and ordered him to go directly with the dog to the beach, and give the ferryman the money for his paſſage to the oppoſite ſhore (that being the uſual fare). The dog, who ſeemed to underſtand the whole proceeding, was much pleaſed, and jumped directly into the boat, and when landed at Goſport, immediately ſet off full ſpeed home, where finding the beloved object of his purſuit, his joy was inexpreſſible. Ever after that time, when he loſt his maſter at Portſmouth, he went to the bookſeller, who gave his ſervant ſtrict orders always to pay his paſſage, and not to let him wait, (he being too valuable a ſervant to be kept in

suspence), which was always constantly done, to the very great satisfaction of the dog, and high entertainment of his customers, who viewed with astonishment the sagacious creature undertake his nautical voyage.

"The said animal, always on the Sabbath day constantly attended his master and the family to church, and during the service lay quietly under his master's seat; and from his extreme silence, and orderly behaviour, one might suppose he understood as much of the sermon as the greater part of the congregation. It is likewise worthy of remark, that if the Sunday proved rainy, he would sometimes, by following the chaise, make himself in a very dirty condition; but if the master or mistress only exclaimed, "for shame! Tinker, (which was his name) you surely would not go to church in such a filthy trim!"—he would immediately hang down his head, slink back, return home, and rest quietly in the barn, until, conscious that he made a more decent appearance, he would scratch at the parlour door for admittance, where he was always, when clean, a very welcome guest." P. 84.

ART. 48. *A new Dictionary of Ancient Geography, exhibiting the Modern in Addition to the Ancient Names of Places: designed for the Use of Schools, and of those who are reading the Classics, or other Ancient Authors. By Charles Pye.* 8vo. 7s. Longman and Rees. 1803.

This may be recommended as a very convenient, useful, and relatively cheap publication of the kind, and may very properly be recommended for schools. The author very modestly desires, that such errors and omissions as will unavoidably appear in an attempt of this nature may be pointed out to him, for the benefit of a future edition. This writer has also published a useful Chemical Nomenclature.

ART. 49. *The Confessions of J. Lackington, late Bookseller at the Temple of the Muses, in a Series of Letters to a Friend. To which are added, Two Letters, on the bad Consequences of having Daughters educated at Boarding Schools. Second Edition.* 12mo. 2s. 6d. Edwards. 1804.

These Letters relate the author's change from a state of infidelity to a belief in Christianity. This second edition is intended to obviate the offence which they, who are called Methodists, are presumed to have taken against the author. The two Letters, on the mischief of Female Boarding Schools, must surely be exaggerated. Who can believe, that the keeper of such a seminary systematically corrupted the morals of young ladies, and betrayed them to aged seducers? Yet such a tale is here told.

ART. 50. *Methodism unmasked; or, the Progress of Puritanism from the sixteenth to the nineteenth Century: intended as an explanatory Supplement to "Hints to Heads of Families." By the Rev. T. E. Owen, A. B. Rector of Llandyfrydog, Anglesea, and late Student of Christ Church, Oxford.* 8vo. 123 pp. 3s. 6d. Hatchard, &c. 1802.

This tract is principally a collection of passages taken from various authors, old and new, tending generally to shew the connection between

tween sectarianism in church affairs, and disaffection to the state. It cannot however be said that all his passages are exactly to his purpose. The extracts, for instance, from Barruel and Robison, though important for their original purpose, have little or no bearing on the general subject of Methodism. One of the most remarkable selections is the correspondence of Lavington, Bishop of Exeter with John Wesley, beginning at p. 18, but its tendency is more particular than general.

The author, in his notes, speaks much of the evil effects which he has witnessed in Anglesea, and so far he is an original evidence. His Hints to Families, we do not recollect to have seen.

ART. 51. *An Essay on the Beauties of the Universe: selected from the most eminent Authors; illustrated with Notes, containing the choicest Thoughts of the best English Poets. To which are added, suitable Reflections, designed for the Amusement and Instruction of Youth.* 8vo. 183 pp. 3s. 6d. Hurst. 1803.

This work would have been more properly entitled, *A Display* of the Beauties of the Universe. It presents to young persons, in a lively manner, a view of the works of nature, and impresses suitable ideas of the power and beneficence of the Creator. Though the style of the prose is almost poetical, and much less simple than that in which we should choose to have young persons instructed; yet, upon the whole, the work is entitled to commendation, and will occupy the attention of *children* pleasantly and usefully. The poetical thoughts are happily selected.

ART. 52. *Useful Arithmetic; or, the most necessary Parts of the Science of Numbers rendered easy: being an Attempt to explain and exemplify the Nature, Principles, Operations, and proper Application of the Essentials of Arithmetic; and to give the Learner a Readiness and Accuracy in the Calculations required in Trade, and in the Transactions of Life. In which upwards of six hundred Exercises, on a new Plan; a Variety of original Questions, on interesting Facts; and many useful Contractions, are included. By Adam Taylor, Master of the original Protestant Dissenters' Charity School, Shakespear's-Walk, London.* 12mo. 96 pp. 1s. 6d. Longman and Co. &c. 1804.

Books for teaching the beginnings of arithmetic are more than the art itself can calculate. Clearness and simplicity are their best recommendations, which have professedly been consulted here, with a particular view to the advantage of young ladies. The author proceeds no further than the rules of proportion, adding a few directions concerning bills of parcels.

ART. 53. *An impartial History of the Rebellion in Scotland, in the Years 1745-6; to which is added, A Journal of the Adventures and Escape of the Young Chevalier, after the Battle of Culloden. By Alexander Campbell, M. A. embellished by two Engravings.* 12mo. 193 pp. 2s. 6d. Tegg and Castleman.

A very humble narrative, embellished by engravings quite as humble.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 54. *Géographie mathématique, phyſique et politique de toutes les parties du monde, rédigée d'après ce qui a été publié d'exact et de nouveau par les géographiques, les naturaliſtes, les voyageurs et les auteurs de ſtatiſtique des nations les plus éclairées, deſtinée principalement aux maiſons d'éducation, aux négocians et aux bibliothèques des hommes d'état; publiée par* Edme Mentelle, *de l'inſtitut national, et* Malte Brun, *géographe Danoit; les détails de la France, par* Herbin, *employé au miniſtère du grand juge et membre de la ſociété ſtatiſtique de Paris; dédiée au Conſul Cambacérès;* intended to form 15 voll. of text, of from 500 to 550 pp. each, 8vo. Price of the 15 voll. with the Atlas, and with the Maps coloured, 130 fr. Paris. 1803.

Of this extenſive, and in general well-executed work, the firſt five volumes have only yet appeared.

The firſt volume contains ſome very important pieces, as, 1. *Un diſcours ſur la confiance qu'il convient d'accorder aux géographes anciens,* by M. *Mentelle;* 2. *L'expoſé de la théorie de la terre,* after the ſyſtem of *Buffon* and *De Luc;* 3. *Un précis hiſtorique des progrès de la géographie chez les nations Européennes,* by M. *Malte Brun.* This chronological abridgment, divided into ten periods, ſhows the gradual progreſs of the ſcience, from the eſtabliſhment in Greece of the firſt Egyptian and Phœnician colonies to our days; 4. An *introduction hiſtorico-politique à la géographie univerſelle,* by Mr. *Adams;* 5. laſtly, A *géographie générale mathematique et phyſique,* by M. *Malte Brun;* which occupies the greateſt part of this firſt volume.

The ſecond volume preſents the *introduction générale à l'Europe;* with a more particular account of Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, with their dependencies.

The third volume treats of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the Batavian Republic.

In the fourth volume, we have an account of the ſtates of Auſtria and of Pruſſia; it contains likewiſe appendixes on Poland, and a memoir on the *indemnities* in Germany.

The fifth volume gives a deſcription of the ſtates of the Empire; in which the ſtatiſtical view of Germany is drawn up with as much exactneſs as was poſſible.

But let us return to the third volume, from which we will extract ſome paſſages relating to England and Ireland.

" Le courage", ſays the author or compiler, " eſt une qualité qui ſemble naturelle aux anglais. . . . " *Avant de pouvoir parler, les enfans montrent déjà qu'ils ſavent ſe mettre en garde pour boxer,* eſpèce d'exercice particulier aux anglais, et qui demande une force de poignet dont peu de peuples ſont capable."

What

What follows is ſtill more favourable to this country.

" C'eſt ce qui donne aux ſoldats anglais *une ſi grande ſupériorité* dans les batailles qui doivent être décidées à *la bayonnette.*"

This is, however, qualified by a note:

" On ſent", ſays the compilers, " combien ces éloges ſont exagérés et éloignés même de la vérité; mais c'eſt un anglais qui parle; et un anglais ſe croit le premier de ſa nation, et met ſa nation au-deſſus de toutes les autres."

But why then did they not ſpeak from their own knowledge, inſtead of copying from Engliſh writers?

Of the other part of the United Kingdom, Ireland, the compilers expreſs themſelves thus.

" Les habitans de cette île ſont compoſés de trois claſſes diſtinctes. La première eſt formée des irlandais purs, qui croupiſſent dans la pauvreté, l'ignorance et l'humiliation, et qui ont fixé leur demeure dans l'intérieur et dans les parties occidentales de la contrée. Dans la ſeconde ſont les deſcendans des anglais qui habitent Dublin, Waterfort, et Cork; ceux-ci ont donné une nouvelle vie à la côte ſituée vis-à-vis l'Angleterre, en y introduiſant les arts, les ſciences, le commerce, et ſurtout une connaiſſance plus ſaine de la Divinité et des lois du chriſtianiſme. La troiſième enfin eſt compoſée d'émigrés écoſſais qui ſe ſont établis dans les provinces ſeptentrionales. Ainſi il faut encore bien du tems avant que ces différences s'effacent et que les irlandais ne faſſent plus qu'un ſeul et même peuple. Les riches irlandais et les gens de qualité diffèrent peu des anglais par le langage, les mœurs et la manière de s'habiller; ils ſe piquent même de les imiter. *On ſait combien ils ſont hoſpitaliers; mais ce penchant à la généroſité n'a bien ſouvent chez eux que l'oſtentation pour principe.*"

Concerning the act of Union, we are here informed that it has " heureuſement ramené en Irlande la paix et la ſécurité"; and afterwards, that " L'Irlande a perdu ſa liberté pour avoir voulu ſecouer le joug d'une dépendance légitime et ſage". How far theſe two aſſertions are reconcileable to each other, we leave to our readers to decide.

Without quitting this third volume, we have read the article *Hollande*, and really find it, as the general title to the work profeſſes, written in a way extremely well adapted *aux maiſons d'éducation, et aux bibliothèques des hommes d'état.* *Nouv. Eſpr. d. Journ.*

ART. 55. *Inſtitutions du droit de la nature et des gens, par* Gérard de Rayneval; 1 Vol. 8vo. of 582 pp. Paris.

The author, M. *de R.* former Counſellor of State, had been ſeveral times Miniſter Plenipotentiary, and had directed under M. de Vergennes, whoſe entire confidence he poſſeſſed, the moſt important negotiations which took place during the reign of Louis XVI.

Of this work, the firſt Book, divided into twenty-eight chapters, contains the author's general principles.

M. *R.* obſerves here, among other things, that the ſuperiority of power which a nation poſſeſſes, ought to oblige it, from the conſideration of its intereſt properly underſtood, to conform moſt ſtrictly to the rules

rules of juſtice and morality, ſince its preſervation being more perfectly enſured by the effect of its power, it is not only more eaſy for it to exerciſe juſtice and beneficence towards other nations, but likewiſe more neceſſary for the purpoſe of calming thoſe apprehenſions which that power inſpires, and of preventing any dangerous combinations againſt itſelf.

Having treated of natural, civil, and political liberty, the author enters on the queſtion of ſlavery. He allows that a man has a right to ſell, or engage, his labour for life, as he has inconteſtably that of ſelling, or engaging, it for a certain term. But this, even where it is for life, is not ſlavery. No man ever had the power, or the wiſh, to ſubject himſelf entirely to the arbitrary will of another man; the ſlave in this caſe having given up every thing and reſerved nothing for himſelf, but a maintenance ill-ſecured.

On the ſubject of the ſlave-trade, he gives, in a note, the following account, after Dr. Franklin:

" Des puritains anglais avaient demandé en 1686 au dey d'Alger l'abolition de la piraterie et la liberté des eſclaves chrétiens. La pétition ayant été communiquée au divan. *Sidi Mehemet Ibrahim*, un de ſes membres, fit un long diſcours pour prouver qu'il était de l'intérêt de l'état de maintenir la piraterie et l'eſclavage: il s'appuya même ſur l'Alcoran. Voici ſa concluſion.—*N'écoutons donc plus cette déteſtable propoſition, la manumiſſion des eſclaves chrétiens, dont l'adoption déprécierait nos terres et nos maiſons, en privant un ſi grand nombre de citoyens de leur propriété, cauſerait un mécontentement univerſel, provoquerait des inſurrections, mettrait le gouvernement en danger, et produirait une confuſion générale. Je ne doute pas que ce ſage conſeil ne préfère le ſoulagement et le bonheur de notre nation de vrais croyans aux rêves d'un petit nombre d'*Erica *(puritains) et que leur pétition ſera rejetée.*—Voici la déciſion du divan.—*La doctrine que le pillage et l'eſclavage des chrétiens eſt injuſte, eſt au moins problématique. L'intérêt de l'état eſt clair: par conſéquent que la pétition ſoit rejetée.*"

The chapters next in order have for their objects,

" 1°. *Les pouvoirs en général*; 2°. *le pouvoir légiſlatif*; 3°. *le pouvoir exécutif*; 4°. *le pouvoir judiciaire*; 5°. *les lois en général*; 6°. *les lois publiques ou politiques*; 7°. *les lois privées ou civiles*; 8°. *les lois criminelles*; 9°. *la police*; 10°. *la force publique*; 11°. *la population*; 12°. *les contributions ou l'impôt*; 13°. *l'agriculture, l'induſtrie, le commerce*; 14°. *la propriété.*"

In the chapter on Virtue and on Honour, M. *R.* refutes *Monteſquieu*, who has ſeparated theſe two ideas, and claſſed them as belonging to two different forms of government.

The chapters on Education and Inſtruction, on Manners and Morality, and on Patriotiſm, are very deſerving of attention.

In that on interior troubles, the author diſtinguiſhes between parties, factions, and ſeditions; pointing out likewiſe the means of repreſſion to be employed againſt them.

The ſecond book, conſiſting of fifteen chapters, diſcuſſes the general relations between different nations, and ſhows the neceſſity of fixing in an inconteſtable manner the limits of their territory. M. *R.* then proceeds to ſpeak of the communications between one nation and another;

other; of commerce; of the alliances and obligations which result from thence; of proscription; of the sea and of the right of nations in regard to it; of rivers, lakes, &c.

The chapter *de la retorsion, des représailles, des embargos, du talion* contains in a note the following fact, taken from the history of *Cromwell.*

" Un bâtiment marchand, anglais, fut enlevé injustement dans le canal, conduit à St. Malo et confisqué. Le maître du bâtiment qui était un quaker, présenta une pétition au protecteur, séant en son conseil, pour obtenir justice. Cromwel lui donna ordre de se présenter le lendemain matin; il l'interrogea rigoureusement sur toutes les circonstances du fait, et convaincu qu'il n'avait point fait un commerce illicite, il lui demande s'il pouvait se rendre à Paris avec une lettre. Sur la réponse qu'il le pouvait, Cromwel lui dit: *Préparez-vous pour votre voyage, et revenez demain.* Il lui remit une lettre pour le cardinal Mazarin, et lui prescrivit d'attendre la réponse pendant trois jours. *J'entends* ajouta-t-il, *que la réponse sera le payement de votre bâtiment et de la cargaison; et vous direz au cardinal, que, si vous n'êtes pas payé dans trois jours, vous avez l'ordre exprès de vous en retourner chez vous.* Le quaker suivit son instruction; mais le cardinal ne donna pas la réponse demandée; ainsi le quaker retourna à Londres; et sur le compte qu'il rendit à Cromwel, celui-ci, au lieu de négocier, ordonna à deux vaisseaux de guerre de sortir et de s'emparer de tous les bâtimens français qu'ils rencontreraient. Ils rentrèrent au bout de quelques jours avec deux ou trois prises françaises. Le protecteur en ordonna la vente, et le quaker reçut ce qu'il demanda pour son navire et sa cargaison. Alors seulement, Cromwel fit informer des faits le ministre de France, résidant à Londres, en le prévenant *qu'il y avait une balance qu'il lui feroit remettre, afin qu'il pût la faire passer à ses compatriotes, propriétaires des bâtimens pris et vendus.*"

This event had no consequences; the two countries continued to live on good terms.

In the third book the author treats, in twenty-seven chapters,

" *De l'origine de la guerre; des causes de la guerre; des déclarations de guerre; des choses licites et défendues d'après les loix de la guerre; des effets de la guerre; des conquêtes; des prisonniers; des ôtages; des habitans des pays conquis; des sièges; des blocus; des capitulations; des sauf conduits et des sauve-gardes; des alliés; des associés; des auxiliaires; des neutres; de la guerre maritime et de la navigation; des visites; des lettres de marque; des prises; des relâches; des conventions entre ennemis, trèves, armistices, suspensions d'armes; du droit postliminaire ou de postliminie des traités de paix.*"

To the whole are annexed an Appendix and Notes. *Ibid.*

ART. 56. *L'Enéide traduit en vers français, par* J. Delille; *avec des remarques sur les principales beautés du texte.* Paris.

" La traduction de l'Enéide", says M. *D.* in his Preface, " m'a été inspirée, non-seulement par l'amour de la poésie, mais encore par un sentiment de reconnaissance pour Virgile. J'ai dû à ses Géorgiques les premiers encouragemens que j'ai reçus dans la carrière poétique, et

et dès-lors je lui ai voué une eſpèce de culte. Ce ſentiment preſque religieux m'a ſoutenu dans ma nouvelle entrepriſe."

The late King of Pruſſia ſaid, that the tranſlation of the Georgics was the moſt original work that had appeared in his time, and we may venture to ſay that it is, at leaſt, equalled in this new work of M. *Delille*. To enable our readers to form a judgment of its ſuperior excellence for themſelves, we ſhall preſent them with ſome paſſages from it.

In the ſecond Book, when Ilion was given up to the flames, Venus appears to Æneas; and, removing the veil which covered his eyes, ſhe ſhows him the gods who were themſelves employed in the deſtruction of Troy:

" Vois tu ces longs débris, ces pierres diſperſées,
De ces brûlantes tours les maſſes renverſées,
Cette poudre, ces feux ondoyans dans les airs?
Là, le trident en mains, le puiſſant dieu des mers,
De la terre à grands coups entr'ouvrant les entrailles,
A leur baſe profonde arrache nos murailles,
Et dans ſes fondemens déracine Ilion.
Ici tonne en fureur l'implacable Junon:
Debout, le fer en main, la vois-tu ſous ces portes
Appeller ſes ſoldats? Vois-tu de ſes cohortes
L'Helleſpont à grands flots lui vomir les ſecours?
Sur un nuage ardent, au ſommet de ces tours,
Regarde: c'eſt Pallas, dont la main homicide
Agite dans les airs l'étincelante égide;
Jupiter même, aux Grecs ſouffle un feu belliqueux;
Excite les mortels, et ſoulève les dieux.
" Fuis, calme un vain courroux; fuis, c'en eſt fait; ta mère
Va protéger tes pas, et te rendre à ton père."
Elle dit, et dans l'ombre échappe à mes regards.
Alors, le voile tombe; alors, de toutes parts,
Je vois des dieux vengeurs la figure effrayante;
J'entends tonner les coups de leur main foudroyante;
Tout tombe: je crois voir de ſon faite orgueilleux
Ilion tout entier s'écrouler dans les feux.
Ainſi contre un vieux pin, qui du haut des montagnes
Dominait fièrement ſur les humbles campagnes,
Lorſque des bûcherons, réuniſſant leurs bras,
De ſon tronc ébranlé font voler les éclats,
L'arbre altier, balançant ſa tête chancelante,
Menace au loin les monts de ſa chûte peſante;
Attaqué, mutilé, déchiré lentement,
Enfin, dans un dernier et long gémiſſement,
Il épuiſe ſa vie, il tombe, et les collines
Retentiſſent du poids de ſes vaſtes ruines:
Ainſi tombe Ilion! . . . . . "
. . . . . ."

Some celebrated critics had attacked the laſt Books of the Eneid; M. *Delille* has anſwered them in his Preface, and he has anſwered them ſtill better by his tranſlation, which has preſerved all the beauties of the

the Latin author. We ſhall, as a ſpecimen, cite his verſion of the epiſode of Cacus:

" . . . . . Auſſi-ôt dans ſon (d'Hercule) cœur
Un fiel noir et brûlant allume ſa fureur;
Il s'élance, il ſaiſit ſa robuſte maſſue,
Part; de l'antre perfide il court chercher l'iſſue.
Alors, les yeux troublés ſans haleine, ſans voix,
L'affreux Cacus trembla pour la première fois:
Plus prompt que les éclairs, vers ſes roches fidelles
Il court, vole; à ſes pieds la peur donne des ailes;
Il fait tomber ce roc que, d'une adroite main,
A des chaînes de fer a ſuſpendu Vulcain;
S'enferme, oppoſe au dieu cette vaine défenſe.
Hercule eſt accouru, reſpirant la vengeance:
Pour chercher un accès, il court de tous côtés;
Trois fois autour du mont, à pas précipités,
Il tourne, va, revient, tout écumant de rage;
Trois fois attaque en vain, pour s'ouvrir un paſſage,
Le roc qu'à ſa fureur le lâche oſe oppoſer;
Trois fois dans le vallon revient ſe repoſer.
Sur le dos hériſſé de cet antre ſauvage,
Un roc, ſéjour cheri des oiſeaux de carnage,
En pyramide aiguë allongé vers les cieux,
Cachait dans le nuage un front audacieux:
Ce rocher, à ſa gauche incliné vers la plage,
De ſon ſommet pendant menaçait le rivage.
Hercule, ſur la droite appuyant tout ſon corps,
Du roc, qu'il déracine avec de longs efforts,
Pouſſe l'énorme poids; il tombe, il roule, il tonne;
La caverne en mugit, l'air au loin en réſonne,
Le ſol croule, des eaux le bord eſt emporté,
Et le fleuve écumant recule épouvanté.
Alors, ce fut, alors que l'antre impitoyable,
Juſqu'au fond laiſſa voir, ſous ſa voûte effroyable,
Ce palais de la mort, ce ſéjour de terreur,
Et de ſes noirs cachots la ténébreuſe horreur.
Tel, ſi d'un choc ſoudain l'horrible violence
Du globe tout à coup rompait la voûte immenſe,
Et dans ſes profondeurs découvrait à nos yeux
Le Styx craint des mortels, abhorré par les dieux,
De ce royaume affreux, déſolé, lamentable,
L'œil verrait juſqu'au fond l'abyme épouvantable;
Et dans l'ombre éternelle en voyant ſes clartés,
Le jour éblouirait les morts épouvantés:
Tel, effrayé du jour qui malgré lui l'éclaire,
Le monſtre en vain s'agite et rugit de colère.
De la cime du mont Alcide le combat;
Tantôt d'un roc briſé lui lance un large éclat;
Et tantôt, à deux mains, d'un arbre entier l'accable.
Alors le monſtre, en proie à ſon bras implaçable,

So

Se reſſouvient du dieu qui lui donna le jour:
De ſon goſier brûlant, dans ſon hideux ſéjour:
Il vomit des torrens de flamme et de fumée,
Aſſemble autour de lui cette nue enflammée,
Et dans ſes noirs cachots, images des enfets,
A cette affreuſe nuit mêle d'affreux éclairs.
Alcide furieux ne contient plus ſa rage;
Il s'élance, il ſe jette au plus fort du nuage,
Aux lieux où la vapeur, ſortant à gros bouillons,
Roule à flots plus épais ſes plus noirs tourbillons.
En vain l'affreux Cacus lance ſes feux dans l'ombre;
A travers l'incendie, à travers la nuit ſombre,
Il le prend, il l'étrient entre ſes bras nerveux;
Et de leur creux profond faiſant jaillir ſes yeux,
Du monſtre à qui la voix, la lumière eſt ravie,
Arrête dans ſa gorge et le ſang et la vie.
Soudain du ſeuil fatal le roc tombe arraché:
On entre, et du repaire ou le monſtre eſt caché
On contemple, on parcourt la voûte ténébreuſe:
L'œil plonge avec effroi dans la caverne affreuſe;
Et le jour indigné, pénétrant dans ſon ſein,
Du parjure Cacus revêle le larcin.
On traîne par les pieds le cadavre difforme;
L'œil ne peut ſe laſſer de voir ce monſtre énorme,
Son ſein velu, ſes yeux farouches et mourans,
Son front pâle, et ces feux dans ſa gorge expirans."

M. *Delille's* tranſlation of the Eneid contains nearly thirteen thouſand verſes, whereas in the original there are not more than about ten thouſand. The tranſlator muſt unavoidably allow himſelf ſome extenſions of the text, for the purpoſe of explaining certain hiſtorical details; but he has, in general, avoided paraphraſe. In a Letter to M. Turgot he had obſerved, that his tranſlation would have at leaſt two thouſand verſes more than the Latin Eneid. "In that caſe", replied the Miniſter, "you will be more conciſe than the original". This anſwer will be conſidered to be true by all thoſe who are not ignorant that Latin verſes are not only longer than French verſes by ſome ſyllables, but alſo that the French have articles, and many other indiſpenſable words which the Latins did not employ; and that many things which might be *underſtood* in the language of the Romans muſt be expreſſed in the French. The tranſlation of M. *Delille* is as exact in the ſenſe as any tranſlation in proſe. Full of reſpect for his model, he has never taken any thing from *Virgil*, becauſe *Virgil* never ſays any thing ſuperfluous; and he has rarely added, becauſe *Virgil* always ſays all that it is proper to ſay. He has faithfully preſerved all the ſentiments, all the images, and he has often transfuſed into the French language the pomp and imitative harmony of the Latin poetry.

M. *D.* has added to his tranſlation, remarks on the plan and ſtyle of the Eneid. He has not judged Virgil like other commentators, either as a geographer, an hiſtorian, a grammarian, or as an antiquary; he has judged him as a man of taſte, and his remarks may be conſidered as the Poëtic of *Virgil*. *Ibid.*

ACKNOW-

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dr. Harriſon, author of *an Inquiry into the Rot in Sheep*, writes to aſſure us, that in uſing certain expreſſions which ſeemed to us objectionable (p. 450) his intention was to pay a compliment, where we believe it to be juſtly due, to the merits and perſeverance of the perſon addreſſed, and not to reflect upon any private character.

A. M. may be aſſured, that our intention is to be juſt and impartial, in every poſſible inſtance.

We have taken the matter mentioned by *X. Y.* into conſideration, and ſhall probably do as he wiſhes.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The fifth volume of *Dr. Shaw's* work on *General Zoology* will be publiſhed within a fortnight. It will be in two Parts, like the preceding volumes, and equally rich in plates.

We underſtand alſo, that the fifth volume of *Dr. Aikin's General Biography* will appear in about a month or ſix weeks.

The Sermons of the late *Dean of Briſtol* are in the preſs, and will appear in due time.

ERRATA.

P. 369, l. 15. for *author's* r. *lawyer's*.
— 377, l. 9 from the bottom, for *molybdenic* r. *molybdic*.

AN

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TO THE

REMARKABLE PASSAGES

IN THE

CRITICISMS and EXTRACTS in VOLUME XXIII.

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FOR

JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER,
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"Haud semper errat fama, aliquando et elegit." Tac.

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PREFACE.

"WHAT new books are fit to be read or bought?" This queſtion, which we often hear aſked in private, we anſwer twice a year in public; and we anſwer it in ſuch a way, that every ſeparate enquirer may find at once the books which moſt attract his curioſity, or will beſt aſſiſt his ſtudies. For the Divine, the Lawyer, the Philoſopher, the Poet, and many more, we have various anſwers prepared, ſuited to the nature of their ſeveral purſuits. When we ſpeak of new books, we mean not thoſe which are juſt iſſuing from the preſs. There muſt be time to read and judge; without which, it would be neither prudent nor honeſt to recommend. But, when the eſtimate has been duly made, our half-yearly Preface gives the reſult; and points to wiſdom, piety, or wit, as they ſtand recorded in our pages. In this enumeration, our firſt claſs by invariable, and in our opinion unexceptionable, cuſtom, is

DIVINITY.

We have ſeen in this period, the completion of a firſt volume of that difficult, and truly important work, the Collation of the *Septuagint Verſion**, by *Dr. Holmes*. This volume contains the Pentateuch, which is printed with accuracy and ſplendor; and preſents ſuch an apparatus of various readings, as ſuf-

* No. V. p. 465.

ficiently evinces the neceſſity of the work. In our opinion, no collection of books can be reſpectable, whether formed by laymen or divines, without a copy of this Septuagint. We have nothing of any comparable value to mention with it.

The *Vindiciæ Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ*, by *Mr. Daubeny**, contains a very complete anſwer to Mr. Overton's Calviniſtical attack. Mr. D. appears to have anſwered in a way that is not very open to a reply. His proofs and arguments are maſterly; and the charges he brings againſt his antagoniſt ſuch as cannot eaſily be eluded. The three diſcourſes of the ſame author, entitled *the Trial of the Spirits*†, tend in ſome meaſure to the ſame points; and ably caution the reader againſt the arts of ſpiritual deluders. Other productions connected with this controverſy, and of very eminent merit, though leſs in ſize, are the *Reply to Academicus*, by a friend of Dr. Kipling‡, and *Mr. Archdeacon Pott's Conſiderations on the General Conditions of the Chriſtian Covenant*§. On both of theſe we have dwelt with ſome attention. *Mr. Faber's Thoughts*‖ on this *Controverſy* we did not find quite ſo unexceptionable; though the deſign of the tract is laudable, and in ſome degree the execution. The moſt important diſcourſes, though not the moſt in number, in *Profeſſor Arthur's*¶ poſthumous volume, are theological. The ſubjects are of conſequence, and they are treated with ability. Among volumes of Sermons, thoſe of *Mr. E. Nares* to *Country Congregations*, will hold, apparently, the place deſigned for them by their author**. They are clear, uſeful, and perſuaſive. Thoſe of *Mr. E. Cooper* are more elaborate††. They treat of the primary principles of the Chriſtian Covenant, which the author labours to guard, on every ſide, againſt miſrepreſentation and error. The ſecond volume of Selected Sermons, by

* See vol. xxiii. p. 591: and No. I. p. 24 of this. † No. III. p. 244. ‡ No. II. p. 155. § No. II. p. 194.
‖ No. II. p. 183. ¶ No. I. p. 47. ** No. III. p. 279.
†† No. IV. p. 430.

Mr.

*Mr. S. Clapham**, is ſtill better than the firſt, and contains ſome original diſcourſes of much merit.

On *Mr. Bryant's Obſervations on ſome Paſſages of Scripture*†, we have only commenced our remarks, in the preſent volume. It will be ſeen, however, that with the moſt unfeigned reſpect for the author, we ſtill find ourſelves obliged to controvert ſome, while we more willingly applaud others, of his opinions. *Profeſſor Findlay*, of Glaſgow, has defended *the divine Inſpiration of the Old Teſtament*‡, againſt the attacks of Dr. Geddes, with learning and ability. Among ſmaller tracts, the Letter of *Mr. Dunſter* to *the Biſhop of London*§ ſupports rather a new opinion, with very probable arguments, and a peculiar modeſty of manner. *The Principles of Chriſtian Knowledge*‖, by the preſent *Biſhop of St. David's*, contain, in a catechetical form, doctrines not uſually ſo taught, but highly important to be learned; eſpecially in times when ſchiſm is by too many thought innocent. They convey alſo elementary principles, and neceſſary explanations, in the cleareſt and moſt uſeful ſtyle. *Dr. Williams*, whoſe Engliſh title correſponds with the Latin one of Mr. Daubeny¶, has, with particular care, replied to the current objections of Methodiſts and Diſſenters; while two other tracts, one entitled *a Dialogue between a Methodiſt* and a *Churchman***, and the other *Methodiſm inſpected*††, by *Dr. Hales*, carry the attack into the territories of the opponent, and expoſe the faults and weakneſſes of his ſyſtem.

A few ſingle Sermons, out of a multitude, demand our particular notice. Such, for inſtance, as that of *Biſhop Horſley*, on *the Deſcent into Hell*‡‡: a diſcourſe, in which the learning and ſagacity of the writer mutually illuſtrate each other. Another Sermon of preeminent ability is that of *Biſhop Watſon*, preached be-

* No. V. p. 514. † No. VI. p. 665. ‡ No. III. p. 294.
§ No. I. p. 87. ‖ No. II. p. 201. ¶ *Vindication of the Eſtabliſhed Church*; No. IV. p. 442.
†† No. VI. p. 688. ‡‡ No. I. p. 81. ** No. V. p. 576.

fore

fore the *Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice**. The importance of ſalutary laws, and the neceſſity of enforcing them, cannot be urged with more vigour, than in that eloquent exhortation. *The Biſhop of Meath* is diſtinguiſhed by a maſculine eloquence, which gives peculiar animation to his Sermon on *the Ways of God*†. The Biſhops of *Glouceſter* and *St. David's* have each produced a diſcourſe for the *Humane Society*‡. The inverted order in which they were noticed in our volume was the effect of chance: the praiſes we beſtowed on each, of thought and deliberation. *Dr. W. Jackſon's Faſt Sermon* before the Houſe of Commons§, was ſuch as the dignity of the audience, and the character of the preacher, required. In *Dr. Law's* Sermon at *Cambridge*‖, we praiſed the wiſdom of an experienced divine; in *Mr. E. Whitby's Viſitation Sermon*¶ at Stafford, the clear method and luminous illuſtration of a ſound, though young, preacher. On peruſing *Mr. Pearſon's Faſt Sermon* at Rempſtone**, while we contemplate the uſual merits of that exemplary paſtor, we lament the difficulties of his ſituation, and the neceſſity which he felt of employing the preſs, to admoniſh thoſe who would not attend him in the Church. He will doubtleſs perſevere, and we truſt alſo that he may prevail.

Moral and religious exhortation, though in a playful form, may be found in *the Faſhionable World diſplayed*††, which is now the avowed production of the *Rev. J. Owen*; an author whoſe more ſerious works have formerly engaged our attention‡‡. A very different ſpecies of attack upon impiety and immorality, is made in the *Addreſſes* of the *Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice*§§; but the Society have means more cogent than argument, for enforcing their good deſigns.

* No. II. p. 200. † No. IV. p. 440. ‡ No. V. p. 561; and No. I. p. 83. § No. I. p. 84. ‖ No. IV. p. 443. ¶ No. V. p. 562. ** No. III. p. 321. †† No. I. p. 74; and V. 576. ‡‡ See vol. xiv. p. 660; alſo our *General Index*, under his name. §§ No. II. p. 213.

HISTORY,

History.

National hiſtories are uſually allowed to take the lead, of thoſe which record the progreſs of particular Arts or Sciences; but the *Hiſtory of Marine Architecture**, by *Mr. Charnock*, a work of great labour and expence, is too important to be thrown into the back ground. Its immediate reference to the higheſt ſecular intereſts of this country, ought to enſure it attention and patronage. Among political hiſtories, that of *Mr. Adolphus*† deſerves to be diſtinguiſhed. The painter who delineates *France*, in the paroxyſms of the laſt fourteen years, muſt have the art of making monſters pictureſque, and commanding our attention to every thing that is naturally diſguſting. The leſſon is painful, but it is momentous. As an Epiſode in the main hiſtory, the cruel invaſion and deſtruction of *Swiſſerland* deſerves particular attention; and the narrative of *Mr. Zſchokke*, lately tranſlated into Engliſh‡, ſeems to have every claim to credit and circulation. Falſehood and malignity having been very buſy in miſrepreſenting the Hiſtory of our own Country for the preſent Reign, *Dr. Biſſet*§ has added his efforts to thoſe of Mr. Adolphus‖, to give truth a chance of being heard. He comes nearer to the preſent time than his predeceſſor. We have in this volume noticed much that is valuable in his book; which we ſhall have occaſion again to mention in our next Preface.

Antiquities.

An excellent volume of the *Archæologia*¶ takes the lead, at preſent, in this claſs. We found the advantage of a claſſified arrangement, in giving an account

* No. IV. p. 345. † *Hiſtory of France from the year* 1790; No. IV. p. 370. ‡ No. II. p. 149. § No. V. p. 552. ‖ See our vol. xxi. p. 622, and xxii. 158. ¶ The xivth; No. II. p. 105; IV. 422.

of

of its contents; nor were any of the topics deficient in uſeful and inſtructive matter. *Mr. King's* great work, the *Munimenta Antiqua**, continues to abound with the moſt curious and intereſting reſearches: and the *third volume*, which we have ſo lately reviewed, only ſtimulates our wiſhes for the fourth, which, we underſtand, is ſoon to follow. *Dr. Ledwich's Antiquities of Ireland*†, in an improved and augmented edition, applies the beſom of criticiſm to the cobwebs of fabulous hiſtory; and gives us truth and ſenſe, in the place of romance and abſurdity. The ſingular cheapneſs of the work, owing to the diſintereſted diſpoſition of the author, is no leſs remarkable than its intrinſic merit. The very extenſive plan of *Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory and Antiquities of Leiceſterſhire*‡ obliges him, not only to multiply his volumes, but to divide the volumes into parts. It will probably be, when concluded, the completeſt collection of local hiſtory and antiquities that has ever yet been compiled. *Mr. Warner's Hiſtory of Bath*§ is, like his tours, popular and amuſing: but, in either of theſe, his pen is much more laudably exerciſed, than in thoſe theological attempts which he has lately undertaken. From the care of *Mr. Park*, Harrington's *Nugæ Antiquæ*‖ have attained a new and more ſatisfactory form. The articles are now arranged in chronological order, and ſeveral that are curious and valuable are now added.

Biography.

The moſt important Life noticed in the preſent volume is that of *Sir William Jones*, by *Lord Teignmouth*¶. As the friend of the perſon recorded, his Lordſhip has performed his taſk with credit. Somewhat too much of the colouring of friendſhip, and rather too little of enquiry beyond the author's per-

* No. III. p. 246. † No. III. p. 252; IV. 396. ‡ No. V. p. 500. § No. I. p. 53. ‖ No. II. p. 159. ¶ No. VI. p. 585.

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ſonal knowledge, are the only blemiſhes that will be attributed to the work. The life of *Dr. Geddes* is well varniſhed by the partiality of *Mr. Good**, yet there are things in it which may intereſt the literary reader. The Doctor will not haſtily be forgotten, though, on the whole, oblivion would be his beſt friend. With much leſs of partiality to the ſubject, yet with ſome bias of that kind, are written *Miſs Seward's Memoirs of Dr. Darwin*†. The botanical poet has no amiable features feigned for him; though the writer's admiration of him as a poet, ſomewhat exceeds due bounds, and, as a philoſopher, ſtill more. The book, however, is various and amuſing. The Life and Character of *Richardſon* are delineated with truth and elegance by *Mrs. Barbauld*. The *Correſpondence*‡, to which the life is prefixed, is, in fact, of inferior value; yet it increaſes our familiarity with a man, concerning whom curioſity cannot be inert. The fate of *Mr. Wilkes* is ſtill more hard. His Correſpondence is brought forward, though almoſt without a feature that marks his talents; and what is given of his life tends chiefly to his diſhonour§. We ſhould not have alluded to theſe latter publications, in this place, had they not been general objects of enquiry. The *Revolutionary Plutarch*‖, that curious, and, we believe, authentic record of the crimes of France, is augmented lately by a third volume, in which the *Duke d'Enghien*, *Moreau*, and other recent objects of public commiſeration are recorded. *Miſs Betham's Biographical Dictionary of celebrated Women*¶, is an intereſting compilation, and gives, within a ſingle volume, many brilliant examples to the female ſex. A little volume, called *Cowper illuſtrated***, is indebted more to the pencil than the pen; and carries the eye to thoſe retreats, which were made dear to the lovers of Poetry, by his reſidence, or by his Muſe.

* No. II. p. 126. † No. IV. p. 383. ‡ No. V. p. 506.
§ No. VI. p. 694; Articles 30 and 31. ‖ No. III. p. 332.
¶ No. II. p. 212. ** No. III. p. 330.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

We cannot better begin this article than by that which alſo begins our volume, the *Voyage of Diſcovery*, made by *Lieut. James Grant**. Much of real diſcovery, and much light thrown upon ſubjects important to navigation, give an intereſt to the work, and excite ſtrong feeling for the ſubſequent ſufferings of the meritorious author. The account of *Sierra Leone*, publiſhed by *Dr. Winterbottom* †, is valuable not only as a narrative of curious facts, but alſo in a medical view. That work is in octavo; but we ſink to a ſtill ſmaller ſize, when we come to the tranſlation of *Golberry's Travels*‡ *in Africa*. The Travels are of value; and we underſtand that they have alſo been publiſhed in a more reſpectable form. *Mr. Barrow*§ is alſo an *African* traveller; and, as he appears to have penetrated further into the interior than other enquirers, his remarks have in them more of novelty. This is his ſecond volume on the ſubject; the former has been long received and approved‖. Capt. *Percival's Account of the Cape of Good Hope*¶ is at once a deſcriptive work, and a ſpeculation of political moment; the author undertaking to prove, that nothing can be more important to the ſecurity of our Eaſt-Indian territories than the poſſeſſion of the Cape. *Capt. Broughton* carries us with him in a voyage of diſcovery to the *North Pacific Ocean***; nor had the French voyagers who preceded him by any means exhauſted the ſubject. He is particularly worthy of attention in his progreſs on the coaſts of the Japan iſlands. *Volney*, in his *View of the United States of America*††, relinquiſhes neither his own prejudices nor thoſe of his countrymen, yet gives information of

* No. I. p. 1. † No. I. p. 39. ‡ No. II. p. 113. § No. IV. p. 361. ‖ See Brit. Crit. vol. xviii. p. 113. ¶ No. III. p. 225. ** No. II. p. 140. †† No. III. p. 296.

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ſome value. *Dr. Maclean's Excurſion in France** offers an account of a period, of which our information is hitherto but ſcanty. He does not certainly augment our regard for the tyrant of the country, nor our admiration of the wiſdom of the people. *Mr. Williams's Picturesque Excurſions in Devonſhire and Cornwall*† belong to a claſs of works which ſeems very rapidly to increaſe, in which the chief attraction is derived from the ſkill of artiſts and the beauty of embelliſhments. The ſame advantages has *Col. Thornton* ſecured to what he calls *a Sporting Tour*‡; a new object for a literary work, which will doubtleſs be extremely acceptable to the preſervers and deſtroyers of game throughout the kingdom.

Topography.

With the ſingle exception, perhaps, of Daniel's Indian Views, of which we purpoſe ſoon to ſpeak, we have had nothing ſo ſplendid or ſo well-executed as *Mayer's Views in Egypt, Paleſtine, and Caramania*§. This artiſt, who was employed and brought into notice by Sir Robert Ainſlie, has had in thoſe countries very intereſting ſubjects for his pencil, and has done complete juſtice to them. To turn over his books is almoſt to travel in the diſtricts deſcribed. The *Gazetteer of Scotland*‖ deſcribes only in words, but appears to be an uſeful compilation. The *Statiſtical View of France*, by the Chevalier *de Tinſeau*¶, though it does not exhauſt its ſubject, comprehends much information. A large kingdom cannot be drawn in miniature, and a whole-length figure would demand a prodigious canvas.

Philosophy.

Philoſophy is a wide field, with many labourers diligently employed in it; no wonder, therefore, that its

* No. III. p. 265. † No. VI. p. 695. ‡ No. II. p. 211.
§ No. II. p. 168. ‖ No. III. p. 333. ¶ No. III. p. 335.

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productions are many and valuable. Of the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* of the Royal Society, the Part here examined is the ſecond for 1803*; and it is highly honourable to the contributing philoſophers. Among them, the chemiſts ſeem in general to take the lead; but Dr. Herſchel appears always in great ſtrength for the aſtronomers. *Count Rumford's* third volume of *Eſſays*† tends, like the preceding, to improve, and at the ſame time œconomize the comforts of life. Philoſophy long ago deſcended from heaven; it remained for the Count to carry her into the kitchen and the cellar. The diſcoveries of *Kepler* were in the contrary extreme, they were chiefly in the heavens; and *Dr. Small's* hiſtorical view of them‡ is well calculated to mark the foundations of the preſent aſtronomy. *The Analyſis of the Principles of Natural Philoſophy*, by *Dr. Young*, late Biſhop of Clonfert§, is a comprehenſive and ſcientific work. It would have better ſtill, had it been publiſhed by the author himſelf. *Galvaniſm* is now ſo far advanced, as to demand a ſcientific hiſtory, and the taſk has been well performed by *Mr. Wilkinſon*‖. The Lectures of *Mr. Davy*, on Chemiſtry, were illuſtrated by a *Syllabus*¶, for the uſe of his very numerous pupils at the Royal Inſtitution. Nothing could be better adapted to its purpoſe; and they who have remembered half of what this Syllabus conveys will have become very reſpectable chemiſts. *Mr. Accum* confines himſelf to the *Analyſis of Minerals***; and has produced, on that ſubject, a *Practical Eſſay* of much utility. The Natural Hiſtory of Moſſes is elegantly illuſtrated by *Mr. Turner's Muſcologia Hibernica*††; a book which, for neatneſs both of type and delineation, will not eaſily be ſurpaſſed.

The remaining works we have to mention are ſmall, but not unimportant. The diſcovery of the *Life-Boat*, by *Mr. Greathead*, has juſtly been thought

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Arts and Sciences.

Giving the precedence in this claſs to mathematical Science, where it is certainly due, we muſt mention firſt, the *Data of Euclid* as publiſhed by *Biſhop Horſley***, with the valuable additions of that able mathematician. Our notice of *Agneſi's Analytical Inſtitutions*†† ſhould properly have been concluded in the preſent month. Our commendation of them here, however, cannot be premature, after what we have already ſhown of their merits. We ſaw with ſatisfaction, in *Mr. G. Wood's Six Lectures on Perſpective*‡‡, a ſucceſsful attempt to ſimplify the inſtructions for that elegant and uſeful ſcience. By the uſe of a tranſparent plane, with the primary lines drawn upon it, the whole is

* *On a peculiar eruptive Diſeaſe*; No. VI. p. 684. † No. VI. p. 649; there printed by miſtake, *Surgical Operations*. ‡ No. VI. p. 682. § We have varied lately, through inadvertence, in our orthography of this word. The Greek original, σκίῤῥος, points out *ſk* as the proper initials of it, as Dr. Johnſon recommends; but cuſtom ſeems to inſiſt on *ſc*, as in *ſceptic*, notwithſtanding the anomaly of hardening *c* before *e* or *i*. ‖ No. V. p. 561. ¶ No. II. p. 200. ** No. V. p. 538. †† No. VI. p. 653. ‡‡ No. V. p. 546.

rendered obvious and familiar. In the republication of *Leonardo da Vinci** on painting, the new arrangement ſupplied by *Mr. Rigaud* gives increaſed value to the tract; and Mr. Hawkins's Life of the author is a very welcome acceſſion. *Hogarth illuſtrated*†, the judicious work of *Mr. John Ireland*, has from the firſt commanded public approbation. We have noticed it lately, on the republication of the third volume. A ſelection of *Gems from the Antique*‡, is a work very favourable to the improvement of public taſte, and will be received both for the elegance of the engravings, and the utility of the illuſtrations. Agriculture, the favourite ſcience of modern œconomiſts, is indebted to *Mr. Amos*§, for his publication of *Minutes*, on the ſubject, which appear to be the reſult of much intelligence and obſervation. *Mr. Phillips's General Hiſtory of Inland Navigation*, the judicious abſtract of a larger work‖, preſents ſuch a view of national improvement, as every patriotic reader muſt contemplate with delight.

Education.

If we conſider the intention of the writer, it is in this place that we muſt mention *Lord Chatham's Letter*¶; though they are evidently more to be noticed, as illuſtrating his character, than as conveying inſtruction. In the *Introduction to the Claſſics*, compiled by *Mr. T. F. Dibdin***, a conſiderable quantity of bibliographical reſearch is condenſed and communicated. We look with favourable expectation for the completion of the author's plan. *Mrs. Marriott* endeavours to render the *Elements of Religion*†† familiar to young minds; a ſervice of ſuch moment, that it cannot be too highly eſtimated. Grammarians, however, muſt not be overlooked; and, among them, *M.*

* No. I. p. 69. † No. V. p. 488. ‡ No. V. p. 573.
§ No. V. p. 572. ‖ No. V. p. 575. ¶ No. I. p. 36.
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a ſymptom that has uſually been attributed to the diſeaſe*. The diſpute lies between Venus and Mercury, and the latter ſeems to be proved guilty. *Mr. Abernethy's Surgical Obſervations*† are, as his former publications have been, of much original merit, and intrinſic value. On the ſubject of tumours, he is particularly inſtructive. *Mr. Nooth*‡, on the contrary, confines himſelf to thoſe which are called ſcirrhous§, and tend to cancer, in which his experience has enabled him to bring forward many important facts. The *Theſaurus Medicaminum*‖, in a new and improved edition, is a convenient and valuable ſynopſis. The firſt edition preceded our literary career. *Mr. Charles Bell's Syſtem of Diſſections*¶, is a work ſtill in progreſſion. We may poſſibly expatiate more upon it on ſome future occaſion.

Arts and Sciences.

Giving the precedence in this claſs to mathematical Science, where it is certainly due, we muſt mention firſt, the *Data of Euclid* as publiſhed by *Biſhop Horſley***, with the valuable additions of that able mathematician. Our notice of *Agneſi's Analytical Inſtitutions*†† ſhould properly have been concluded in the preſent month. Our commendation of them here, however, cannot be premature, after what we have already ſhown of their merits. We ſaw with ſatisfaction, in *Mr. G. Wood's Six Lectures on Perſpective*‡‡, a ſucceſsful attempt to ſimplify the inſtructions for that elegant and uſeful ſcience. By the uſe of a tranſparent plane, with the primary lines drawn upon it, the whole is

* *On a peculiar eruptive Diſeaſe*; No. VI. p. 684. † No. VI. p. 649; there printed by miſtake, *Surgical Operations*. ‡ No. VI. p. 682. § We have varied lately, through inadvertence, in our orthography of this word. The Greek original, σκίῤῥος, points out *ſk* as the proper initials of it, as Dr. Johnſon recommends; but cuſtom ſeems to inſiſt on *ſc*, as in *ſceptic*, notwithſtanding the anomaly of hardening *c* before *e* or *i*. ‖ No. V. p. 561. ¶ No. II. p. 200. ** No. V. p. 538. †† No. VI. p. 653. ‡‡ No. V. p. 546.

rendered obvious and familiar. In the republication of *Leonardo da Vinci** on painting, the new arrangement ſupplied by *Mr. Rigaud* gives increaſed value to the tract; and Mr. Hawkins's Life of the author is a very welcome acceſſion. *Hogarth illuſtrated*†, the judicious work of *Mr. John Ireland*, has from the firſt commanded public approbation. We have noticed it lately, on the republication of the third volume. A ſelection of *Gems from the Antique*‡, is a work very favourable to the improvement of public taſte, and will be received both for the elegance of the engravings, and the utility of the illuſtrations. Agriculture, the favourite ſcience of modern œconomiſts, is indebted to *Mr. Amos*§, for his publication of *Minutes*, on the ſubject, which appear to be the reſult of much intelligence and obſervation. *Mr. Phillips's General Hiſtory of Inland Navigation*, the judicious abſtract of a larger work‖, preſents ſuch a view of national improvement, as every patriotic reader muſt contemplate with delight.

Education.

If we conſider the intention of the writer, it is in this place that we muſt mention *Lord Chatham's Letter*¶; though they are evidently more to be noticed, as illuſtrating his character, than as conveying inſtruction. In the *Introduction to the Claſſics*, compiled by *Mr. T. F. Dibdin***, a conſiderable quantity of bibliographical reſearch is condenſed and communicated. We look with favourable expectation for the completion of the author's plan. *Mrs. Marriott* endeavours to render the *Elements of Religion*†† familiar to young minds; a ſervice of ſuch moment, that it cannot be too highly eſtimated. Grammarians, however, muſt not be overlooked; and, among them, *M.*

* No. I. p. 69. † No. V. p. 488. ‡ No. V. p. 573.
§ No. V. p. 572. ‖ No. V. p. 575. ¶ No. I. p. 36.
** No. IV. p. 450. †† No. I. p. 88.

Juigné

*Juigné** appears to hold a reſpectable place. *Mrs. Bl. Mercy* is content with the humbler office of introducing her ſcholars to the knowledge of *Wailly's Grammar*†, facilitating, at the ſame time, to other teachers, the mode of giving thoſe inſtructions.

We meant to have made a ſeparate head of Claſſics, but finding only one ſuch work to mention, we ſubjoin it here. The *Memorabilia of Xenophon* is, in fact, the beſt book of mere moral Education that the world has ever ſeen; nor does a day paſs in which we do not feel the benefit of its precepts, early inculcated. The edition of it, prepared principally by the late *Mr. Benwell*‡, reflects the higheſt honour on his memory, as an accurate and elegant ſcholar.

Politics, Finance, &c.

Very ſeldom have we a work of ſuch importance to examine as that of *Mr. H. Thornton* on *Paper Credit*§; and the attention we have beſtowed upon it has been proportioned to its merit. In our preſent number, will be found the ſummary of our opinion on the work. Other works in this claſs, lately noticed, may be conſidered as relating to internal or external Politics. Of the former kind are the admirable *Letter on the late Middleſex Election*‖, which we attribute to the pen of Mr. Bowles; and a perſonal addreſs to one of the Candidates¶, penned apparently with very ſimilar feelings. On external Politics, we have *the Opportunity***, written to enforce the propriety of an alliance with St. Domingo; *Mr. Wood's* book on the *Importance of Malta*††; and that tranſlated tract, which French influence has ſuppreſſed on the continent, entitled *Bonaparte, and the French People under his Conſulate*‡‡. All theſe have merit in their reſpective

* No. IV. p. 457. † No. III. p. 339. ‡ No. IV. p. 409; VI. 624. § No. V. p. 523; and VI. p. 609. ‖ No. VI. p. 680. ¶ No. III. p. 327. ** No. II. p. 164. †† No. II. p. 212. ‡‡ No. V. p. 482.

ſtyles.

ſtyles. On a queſtion of political theory, we were pleaſed to notice a French book, entitled *Eſſai ſur le principe de la Souveraineté**; and the more ſo, becauſe it ſhows that ſad experience has at length taught ſome Frenchmen at leaſt to reaſon, as Engliſhmen of ſound minds reaſoned and wrote, at the very beginning of their confuſions.

POETRY.

Eſcaped from the diſmal region of Politics, we fly with renovated life to *Poetry*, where we find ourſelves welcomed by ſeveral pleaſing compoſitions. We perceive, in the firſt place, *Mr. Tindal* writing on the *Evils and Advantages of Genius*†, like a man who, though he diſclaims it, is perſonally acquainted with the facts. The animated poem of *Mr. Wrangham*‡, on *the Raiſing of Jairus's Daughter*, gave us occaſion, at the ſame time, to commend the effuſions of a young lady, whoſe tale is more pathetic, as it ended not in reſuſcitation. The talents of *R. Bloomfield*§ have been exerciſed on the ſubject of the Cow-pox, the advantages of which he hails with the pathos and animation of genuine poetry. An anonymous poem on *the Sabbath*‖ preſents that union of piety and poetry, which is always happy when effected. Nor has our opinion been ſingular, ſince we find that a ſecond edition has been already produced. The imitations of *Camoëns*, which *Lord Strangford*¶ has publiſhed, agreeably introduce to our notice a part of that great poet's works, hitherto but little known in England. The *Poems* of *Mr. Highley*** have many original merits, particularly the *Battle of Largs*, which is mentioned as the principal among them. The illuſtrations given by *Mr. Park's* Muſe to the Royal de-

* No. I. p. 96. † No. I. p. 77. ‡ No. III. p. 283.
§ No. III. p. 314. ‖ No. IV. p. 436. ¶ No. VI. p. 606.
** No. VI. p. 679.

ſigns, called *Cupid turned Volunteer**, are ingeniouſly appropriated; nor is the ingenuity of the deſigner at all eclipſed by that of the poet.

Among poetical collections, we muſt not omit *Mr. Ritſon's* ancient *Metrical Romances*†. The extravagance of the editor's malignity againſt ſome of his contemporaries, whom he ought to have reverenced, will provoke a ſmile rather than anger in the majority of readers. *Mr. Jones* has enlarged his celebrated *Bardic Collection*‡ by a ſecond volume, which makes it the completeſt work of the kind that the public has yet received. We are indebted to a literary ſociety at Edinburgh for an amuſing collection of Macaronic poems, entitled *Carminum variorum Macaronicorum delectus*§. The humour of ſome of theſe productions is admirable. To dramatic productions, at preſent, the only favour that can reaſonably be ſhown is ſilence, and that we readily beſtow upon the whole claſs.

Novels.

Dr. Biſſet's Modern Literature‖, *Miſs Lee's Life of a Lover*¶, and *Mr. Dallas's Aubrey***, are the principal compoſitions of this kind which we have noticed in the preſent volume. They are not quite ſatisfactory to a critical reader; but they diſplay ingenuity, and are, in many reſpects, ſuperior to the general maſs of ſuch books. A tale of humbler kind, entitled *the Vain Cottager*††, is well calculated to effect its truly moral purpoſe. *Mr. Southey*'s tranſlation of the *Amadis* of *Lobeira*‡‡ gives an accurate view of the novel of our forefathers, the Romance of Chivalry, yet by no means induces us to regret that the one has given way to the other. The *Novelle of Boccaccio*§§

* No. V. p. 543. † No. III. p. 231. ‡ No. III. p. 290; for vol. i. ſee our fifth volume, p. 107. § No. II. p. 196.
‖ No. II. p. 198. ¶ No. III. p. 317. ** No. V. p. 560.
†† No. III. p. 318. ‡‡ No. V. p. 471. §§ No. IV. p. 406.

muſt

muſt ever poſſeſs attractions; and, purified as they are by the care of the laſt editor of the Engliſh tranſlation, may amuſe without offence.

MISCELLANIES.

The *Flowers of Literature**, a compilation on a very amuſing plan, continues to deſerve our commendation. We look occaſionally to it, as a memento of books forgotten, and never without entertainment. The attraction common to detached Eſſays, that of variety, is poſſeſſed by *Dr. Drake's Literary Hours*†; and the extenſion of them, by a third volume, ſeems to prove that the public has not been inattentive to their merit. The name of *Shakeſpeare* is a paſſport to any compilation; and *Mr. Waldron's Shakeſperean Miſcellany*‡ offers beſides, illuſtrations of theatrical hiſtory of very various kinds. *Ritſon's Bibliographia Poetica*§, publiſhed nearly at the ſame time with his Romances, is a very uſeful book of reference. When his diligence could be ſhown, without giving provocation to his aſperity, he appeared to the higheſt advantage. As a general ſketch of what, by an old, but not ill-choſen title, he calls *the Wonders of Nature and Art*‖, the *Rev. T. Smith* has produced a book, which perhaps will vie in popularity with its predeceſſor. The numerous deſcriptions of foreign countries which the laſt twenty years have produced, afford an almoſt inexhauſtible ſource for ſuch a compilation. As a convenient key to the varieties contained in our own work, let us finally mention the *General Index*¶ *to our firſt Twenty Volumes*, which has been compiled and printed at a conſiderable expence. It is, we have reaſon to think, as accurate as ſuch a compilation can well be made.

* No. III. p. 332. † No. IV. p. 448. ‡ No. IV. p. 454.
§ No. III. p. 321. ‖ No. VI. p. 696. ¶ No. IV. p. 452.

Farewell then, reader, for the preſent; and, while the ſubject for another Index is growing, month by month, under our hands, accept our endeavours to pleaſe and inſtruct, with as friendly a mind towards us, as we exhibit towards all who are not enemies to taſte, truth, virtue, or religion. We aſk no more.

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